PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

08-09

MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONS,
PUBLIC SAFETY AND
POLICING

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Letters of Transmittal

Minister's Letter of Transmittal

The Honourable Dr. Gordon L. Barnhart
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

May it Please Your Honour:

I respectfully submit the Annual Report of the Ministry of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2009.

The Government of Saskatchewan is committed to delivering and building on its promises to Saskatchewan people. In its first year, this Government made commitments in the election platform, the fall 2008 Speech from the Throne, the Ministers' Mandate letters, and the 2008-09 Budget Summary. The Ministry of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing is equally committed to accountability in delivering on our commitments.

Government has defined its direction for ministries and has communicated this direction through a vision and goals released with the 2009-10 Budget. We have aligned with the government's direction and developed strategies and actions to help deliver on government's plan for Saskatchewan – to be *Strong and Steady* in the years to come.

During the 2008-09 fiscal year, this Government strengthened its commitment to the safety and security of Saskatchewan citizens through the actions of the Ministry of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing. Among its more significant achievements during the year under review were the action plan designed to make fundamental changes to the province's correctional system; the addition of 30 more police officer positions to enhance the province's police services; and Ministry coordination of the provincial response to several significant emergencies, including northern forest fires and a gas explosion in Nipawin.

This report will describe our progress to the Legislature and to the people of Saskatchewan. Initiatives pursued in 2008-09, and the results achieved within this government's first full year provide a foundation for establishing priorities and influencing government's future activities. Therefore, this annual report is an important accountability document that can help inform future planning and resource allocation in the upcoming years.

D.F. (Yogi) Huyghebaert
Minister of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing

Deputy Minister's Letter of Transmittal

The Honourable D.F. (Yogi) Huyghebaert
Minister of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing

Dear Sir:

As Deputy Minister of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing, I acknowledge the responsibility of my office for the accuracy and reliability of the information that is contained in the Ministry of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing Annual Report for 2008-09.

In recognition of its accountability to the Legislature and to the Saskatchewan people for the information contained in this report, the Ministry has taken every reasonable step to follow good governance practices in compiling and relaying the information contained in the report.

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Ministry of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2009.

Alan Hilton
Deputy Minister of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing

Introduction

The 2008-09 Annual Report of the Ministry of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing (CPSP) provides an overview of the Ministry's activities and results for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2009.

Reporting progress on public commitments and other key accomplishments of the Ministry during this transition year, and including the Government's vision and three goals, this report follows a format similar to that of the 2007-08 Annual Report.

With the release of the Ministry Plan for 2009-10, the 2009-10 Annual Report will provide the Ministry with an opportunity to evaluate the progress of publicly committed strategies and actions in relation to those identified in the Plan.

The 2008-09 Annual Report also sets the stage for the 2010-11 planning and budget process. By assessing accomplishments, results and lessons learned, it helps Government identify and build on past successes for the benefit of Saskatchewan people.

Alignment with Government Direction

Work undertaken by the Ministry of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing in 2008-09 aligned with the Government's vision for Saskatchewan and the three goals – growth, security and promises kept.

Our Government's Vision

A secure and prosperous Saskatchewan, leading the country in economic and population growth, while providing a high quality of life for all.

Government's Goals

- Sustain Economic Growth for the benefit of Saskatchewan people, ensuring the economy is ready for growth and positioning Saskatchewan to meet the challenges of economic and population growth and development.
- Secure Saskatchewan as a safe place to live and raise a family where people are confident in their future, ensuring the people of Saskatchewan benefit from the growing economy.
- Keep Government's Promises and fulfill the commitments of the election, operating with integrity and transparency, accountable to the people of Saskatchewan.

In alignment with Government's vision of a secure and prosperous Saskatchewan, the Ministry of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing supports the achievement of Government's three goals. It does so by working with other ministries and agencies to: reduce crime through effective enforcement and responses to offending; reduce re-offending behaviour through rehabilitative interventions with offenders; enhance municipal capacity for building and fire safety and for emergencies; strengthen emergency management across government; ensure effective regulation, licensing, inspection and enforcement of boilers, pressure vessels, elevators and amusement rides; maintain safety standards through a balanced legislative framework; and deliver on public commitments.

Ministry Overview

Mandate

The Ministry promotes safe and secure communities through supporting: effective policing and law enforcement; rehabilitation and treatment services and programs for adult and young offenders; emergency planning and communication; monitoring building standards, fire prevention and disaster assistance programs; and licensing and inspection services. The Ministry promotes public order, safety and security by working with various communities and organizations, and by ensuring that effective policing and private security programs uphold the rule of law and protect society and the rights of individuals.

Service Delivery System

The Ministry of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing (CPSP) is a large Ministry, with a Full Time Equivalent (FTE) budget of 1,962 FTEs for 2008-09. Actual FTE utilization was 2,020.3 FTEs, an increase of 58.3 FTEs over the base allocation. The increase is mainly related to backfill for in-scope entitlements, overtime and secondments.

We serve thousands of clients annually through a wide array of programs and services. The Ministry's activities may be summarized in four main areas that are focused on contributing to Government's commitment to Growth, Security and Promises. These areas include:

- Corrections (Adult Corrections and Young Offender Programs),
- Policing Services,
- Public Safety (Protection and Emergency Services, and Licensing and Inspections), and
- Corporate Services (Corporate Services Branch, Strategic Policy Branch, Human Resources and Shared Services, including Administrative Services, Communications and Information Management and Technology).

A brief description of each of these areas is outlined below.

1. CORRECTIONS

1.1. Adult Corrections

Adult Corrections delivers a wide range of programs providing for varying levels of offender care, control and supervision. These programs are delivered through two operational systems: the Community Operations Branch and the Institutional Operations Branch. Correctional services and programs are administered by seven regional offices, four major correctional centres (Regina Provincial Correctional Centre, Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre, Prince Albert Provincial Correctional Centre and Pine Grove Provincial Correctional Centre for women), and eight reduced-custody facilities (Battleford and Buffalo Narrows Community Correctional Centre, Besnard Lake Camp and Saskatoon Urban Camp, and community training residences in Regina, Prince Albert and two in Saskatoon – one for men and one for women). In addition, the Ministry contracts with the Prince Albert Grand Council (Spiritual Healing Lodge) for reduced-custody services. Northern services, both community and institutional, are administered through the North West Community Operations office in North Battleford and sub-offices in Lloydminster, Meadow Lake and Buffalo Narrows, and the North East Community Operations office located in La Ronge with a sub-office in Creighton.

1.2. Young Offender Programs

Programs and services to young offenders are administered and delivered by community and custody staff through three regional offices and 18 community sub-offices across the province. Policy development and support for program delivery is provided by central office staff in Regina. Programs and services are administered and delivered through eight secure custody facilities in six communities. Extrajudicial sanctions for youth are delivered by community-based organizations, many of which are First Nations and Métis organizations. Youth also serve open-custody sentences in a provincial network of community homes.

2. POLICING SERVICES

Policing Services is responsible for the oversight of municipal policing through the Saskatchewan Police Commission, the Saskatchewan Police College, Aboriginal policing and the Vehicle Impoundment Against Sexual Exploitation (VISE) program. It also provides funding for provincial policing services under contract with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), regulates the private security industry, coordinates the Public Disclosure Committee and administers *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*. Policing Services is also the liaison/contact point with the National Crime Prevention Centre.

Policing Services also administers funding agreements with municipal police services for the

provision of resources for targeted enforcement strategies and initiatives.

3. PUBLIC SAFETY

3.1 Protection and Emergency Services

Protection and Emergency Services is made up of Building and Fire Safety (Office of the Fire Commissioner), Public Safety and Sask911, and the Saskatchewan Emergency Management Organization (SaskEMO).

Building and Fire Safety

The Building and Fire Safety Unit oversees the adoption and application of provincial standards for building and fire safety. Under governing legislation, Saskatchewan adopts the National Building Code (NBC) and the National Fire Code (NFC) as those standards. This Unit monitors the effectiveness of the legislation in meeting the demands of the local authority as they provide services in their respective municipal jurisdictions. In accordance with *The Fire Prevention Act, 1992*, and Regulations, Saskatchewan communities, fire departments and emergency service organizations are assisted with programs and services that protect people, property and the environment from fire.

The Building and Fire Safety Unit is the lead agency for the application of codes and standards in the construction of safe buildings and their continued safety through occupancy. The Building and Fire Safety Unit provides municipal authorities with leadership, certification and technical advice supported with public education in the areas of fire prevention, fire investigation, fire department administration, code enforcement, certification of fire fighters and licensing of building officials.

Public Safety and Sask911

This Unit works with communities to enhance their public safety capacity through: education, training and public awareness; emergency management support; and support to and management of the Sask911 emergency telephone call-taking and call transfer system.

SaskEMO

The role of this Unit is to strengthen emergency management across the provincial government and to link with other jurisdictions for support. It also includes the Provincial Disaster Assistance Program (PDAP). This program provides financial assistance to eligible claimants located in a municipality that has been designated eligible for assistance as a result of a substantial loss or damage to uninsurable, essential property caused by a natural disaster.

3.2 Licensing and Inspections

Licensing and Inspections preserves public safety through regulatory and enforcement programs that are operated on a fee-for-service basis. Programs focus on the commercial, institutional and industrial sectors of the province while the safety benefits help to protect all Saskatchewan residents. The Branch administers elevator and amusement ride safety programs, boiler and pressure safety programs and licensing programs for contractors and individuals who perform gas and electrical installations. Offices are located in Regina and Saskatoon.

4. CORPORATE SERVICES

4.1 Corporate Services

Corporate Services Division provides executive direction and centrally-managed services for financial planning and management, financial policy development, legislation, privacy, technology and other support services required for the delivery of the Ministry's mandate.

4.2 Strategic Policy

The Strategic Policy Branch delivers services to the Ministry and manages the process for bringing decision items to Cabinet on behalf of the Ministry. The Branch coordinates the development and maintenance of the strategic plan, prepares annual reports, represents the Ministry on many interministry strategies, manages the federal/provincial/territorial agenda, and manages, in conjunction with Corporate Services, the strategic direction of the Ministry. The Branch also co-manages the Ministry's research agenda.

4.3 Human Resources

The Public Service Commission provides human resource (HR) services through a collaborative partnership with a dedicated service team for CPSP. Services provided to the Ministry include:

- Payroll and employee administrative services such as payroll verification and processing, benefits administration and general personnel administration;
- Organizational and employee effectiveness including strategic HR planning, workforce planning, workplace health and safety, learning and development and diversity;

- HR services, such as general HR consulting, performance management, labour relations and job accommodation and rehabilitation; and
- HR programs including such areas as recruitment, retention and job classification.

4.4 Shared Services

The Ministries of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing and Justice and Attorney General share the services of Communications, Corporate Services, and Information Management Services.

Key Partners

The Ministry is responsible for the delivery of adult and youth correctional services, policing-related services, licensing and inspections services, building and fire safety programs, and the coordination and support to communities for emergency planning and preparedness. Overall, the Ministry works in partnership with other ministries, governments and community-based organizations for the delivery of services.

The key partners in the delivery of services include community-based organizations, Tribal Councils/ First Nations, police and local authorities. These partners deliver correctional services such as youth extrajudicial sanctions and reintegration programs, a custody program in adult corrections, policing services, primary dispatch and delivery of emergency services, as well as delivery of some local inspection services, including fire and building inspections. The partnerships are funded on a contractual basis based on specific program expectations and volumes of case activity. Results are reported to the Ministry semi-annually. A number of performance measures refer to the programs delivered by third-party organizations.

Key partners include:

- Community-based agencies that deliver youth extrajudicial sanctions: John Howard Society in Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon; Tribal Councils in North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon and Yorkton; Friendship Centres in Fort Qu'Appelle, Ile-à-la Crosse, La Ronge, Prince Albert and Touchwood; and various community-based organizations in La Loche, Meadow Lake, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon.
- Police agencies including the RCMP, municipal police services and First Nations police services.
- Restitution, day programs and reintegration programs for young offenders are delivered by First Nation and Métis organizations in Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Regina, Yorkton, North Battleford, Fort Qu'Appelle and Ile-à-la Crosse; First Nations Bands at Mosquito, Onion Lake and Lac La Ronge; John Howard Society in Regina and Saskatoon; and other community-based organizations in Meadow Lake, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Regina and Sandy Bay.
- Various adult correctional programs are delivered by Prince Albert Grand Council and some probation services are delivered by File Hills Qu'Appelle Tribal Council.
- Custody programs include a Healing Lodge operated by the Prince Albert Grand Council.
- Municipal and local authorities and First Nations provide primary dispatch and delivery of emergency services, are first responders to emergencies their communities face, and deliver some local inspection services, including fire and building inspections.
- Professionals and volunteers in fire services and emergency management are key partners in emergency management and fire safety.
- Private sector owners/operators and industries responsible for boilers and pressure vessels, essential services and critical infrastructure.

Progress in 2008-09

A. Significant Achievements for 2008-09

During 2008-09, in addition to progress made on the Minister's Mandate commitments, the Ministry achieved significant progress in several other key areas. These include the following:

- The new facility at the Regina Provincial Correctional Centre was officially opened in August 2008. The new facility replaced the wing of the Correctional Centre built in 1913. The new facility features a total of 216 cells, distributed as follows:
  - 144 remand-unit cells;
  - 48 high-security cells;
  - 12 medium-security cells; and
  - 12 medical cells.

  The facility also includes a health care out-patient clinic, an inmate admission/discharge area with an enclosed vehicle port, a non-contact visiting area and an administration area.

- The Ministry initiated an external investigation into the August 24, 2008 escape from the Regina Provincial Correctional Centre. The results of the External Investigation Team's Report on the escape were released in March, 2009. The Ministry also released *The Road Ahead: Towards a Safer Correctional System*, the Government's response and four-point action plan to improve the province's adult corrections system. The action plan contains four strategic directions aimed at: strengthening infrastructure, improving safety and security; enhancing staff performance, preparedness and accountability; better intelligence gathering and stronger security partnerships; and strengthening correctional practices. As this report covers the fiscal year ending March 31, 2009, further progress on implementing the action plan will be reported on in the 2009-10 Annual Report for CPSP.

- The Ministry undertook a field study involving on-unit programming in selected units/facilities in both Adult Corrections and Young Offender Programs, in collaboration with the University of Cincinnati, Division of Criminal Justice. The on-unit programming includes a research-based curriculum called *Courage to Change* that incorporates stages of change theory and a cognitive behavioural approach. It allows for individualized treatment and for offenders to gain personal insight into areas of identified need like family issues, antisocial patterns and thinking errors. Core Correctional Practices refresher training and specific *Courage to Change* training was delivered to the staff involved in the field study in October 2008. The program is now being delivered in selected units in each adult and young offender facility.

- In order to support effective suppression of and intervention with criminal activity, in 2008-09 the Ministry enhanced police resources by adding 30 new police officers as the first step in the commitment to provide 120 new officers over four years. Of the 30, 14 were added to the RCMP provincial police force and 16 were added to municipal police forces. The cost of this commitment was $1.62 million (Minister's Mandate). The Ministry provided additional RCMP and municipal resources to enhance public safety by providing increased capacity for the police to provide a stronger response to violence and gang activity. Additional RCMP and municipal resources were provided for Aboriginal Policing, the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit and the Integrated Child Exploitation Unit, programs that will contribute to community safety.

- To toughen security in prisons in order to crack down on drugs and gangs in jails while making rehabilitation more effective and increasing support for addiction treatment for offenders (Minister's Mandate), in 2008-09 the Ministry implemented a number of measures including: expansion of non-contact visiting in facilities; the introduction of institutional clothing; undertaking security audits in adult and youth facilities; and increasing security intelligence capacity.

- The Ministry also undertook measures supporting rehabilitation and addictions treatment (Minister's Mandate commitment). $225,000 was dedicated to a specialized on-unit substance abuse treatment program established at the Regina Provincial Correctional Centre. The Ministry also expanded the employment programming available to adult offenders in partnership with Advanced Education, Employment and Labour, and Social Services. New employment programs have been launched in Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Regina. Four Offender Employment Coordinators were hired, one each for the Prince Albert Correctional Centre, Pine Grove Correctional Centre, Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre and Regina Provincial Correctional Centre.

- In order to minimize the risk of errors in sentence administration, the Ministry undertook a comprehensive review of current adult and youth corrections sentences, as well as related administrative policies and practices. A sentence calculation audit of custody and community sentences for both adult and young offenders produced recommendations in such areas as training, information sharing and quality control. In 2008-09, based on that audit, the Ministry began to establish a data baseline and definitions of sentence administration errors in order to ensure consistent reporting in the future. For 2008-09, out of a total of 6,000 admissions for young offenders, the total number of sentence administration errors was three. For Adult Corrections, out of a total of approximately 45,000 admissions for 2008-09, there were 13 sentence administration errors.
- In February 2009, the Ministries of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing and Justice and Attorney General hosted a workshop on *Organized Crime and Gangs: Their Impact on Violence in Our Communities*. Approximately 100 representatives from the RCMP, municipal police, corrections and prosecutions shared ideas about the prevention, intervention, and suppression of organized crime and gangs. The focus of the workshop was to support a government and community focused strategy to address organized and violent crime in western provinces, including Saskatchewan, through information sharing, collaboration, and building support for targeted approaches. The ministries committed to holding discussions with any community interested in advancing an effective, collaborative response to organized crime and gang violence.
- The Ministry continued to advance the work of the Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods (SCAN) Investigation Unit, which significantly assists communities and law enforcement agencies in fighting organized crime and the illegal activities associated with it. Shutting down residential and commercial buildings that are used for illegal activities such as producing, selling or using illegal drugs, prostitution, gang/organized crime activities, child sexual abuse, solvent abuse or the unlawful sale and consumption of alcohol, disrupts that activity whether it is attributed to an individual or group/ organization. SCAN investigation units continue to work closely with the police services, integrated drug units, proceeds of crime units and some RCMP detachments. These particular relationships have produced significant results.
- In February 2009, the Ministry began the development and implementation of the provincial Witness Protection Program.
- With respect to Licensing and Inspections, the Ministry was able to make further progress in implementing the new Quality Management System (QMS). Under new legislation established in 2007, owners or insurers with a registered Quality Management System of Inspections and employing licensed inspectors, are permitted to inspect equipment that they own or insure. The Ministry periodically audits the implementation of the Quality Management System of Inspections. Through this collaboration with industry partners, a reduction is anticipated in the pressure equipment inventory the Ministry is responsible for inspecting. Three companies have now had their Quality Management System of Inspections certified. These companies are in various stages of implementing the program and 488 pieces of equipment have been officially transferred under the responsibility for inspection to the QMS holder to date. The equipment transferred to these three companies represents approximately 3.30 per cent of the province's total pressure equipment inventory.
- Protection and Emergency Services was actively involved in the management of the Flood Protection Initiative (FPI), which provides cost-shared provincial funding to communities affected by the high water levels in the Fishing and Waldsea Lake areas in 2007. The FPI has a target completion date of December 31, 2009.
- The Ministry provided support to local authorities to assist them respond to and recover from the effects of that severe flooding. CPSP led the provincial effort to find long-term solutions to this problem by coordinating the three levels of government, stakeholder groups and other concerned parties. This included assisting local governments in developing long term flood protection strategies, developing community emergency response plans, obtaining the required permits and surveys, developing drainage plans, determining contract costs for the required work, and finalizing project details like final cost breakdown and provincial cost-shared funding levels.
- The Public Safety Review Committee (PSRC) was established to analyze and assess

Saskatchewan's public safety environment in relation to the mandate of the Protection and Emergency Services Branch of CPSP. The Committee will identify public safety issues within the stakeholder community and make recommendations in response to those issues.

B. Progress by Program Area

1) Corrections

1.1 Adult Corrections

Adult Corrections delivers a wide range of programs providing for varying levels of offender care, control and supervision. These programs are delivered through two operational systems – Community Operations and Institutional Operations.

Adult Corrections contributes to the safety of communities by providing a range of controls, rehabilitation and reintegration opportunities for offenders. The risks and needs of offenders are identified, and rehabilitation and correctional programming is provided that helps reduce the risk posed by an offender, while at the same time addressing their needs.

Results

- In 2008-09, Adult Corrections supervised an average of 1,442 adult offenders per day in custody. This represents a 5.6 per cent increase from 1,365 in 2007-08. In 2008-09, Adult Corrections supervised an average of 6,047 adult offenders per day in the community, which represents a decrease from 6,052 in 2007-08.
- The new portion of the Regina Provincial Correctional Centre was opened. To support the transition to a modern correctional facility, operational policies, procedures and protocols were developed and implemented in 2008-09. Staff training, specifically for Direct Supervision and Core Correctional Practices, has been rolled out.
- To address the continuing crowding pressures in the adult provincial correctional centres and to determine current and future cell space and program requirements, planning began for construction of a remand centre at the Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre. Additionally, construction of a new dormitory at the Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre was undertaken. This will alleviate overcrowding within the Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre and provide some short-term capacity for the Prince Albert Provincial Correctional Centre. These two projects represent the first expansion of space since the 1980s in order to address a long-standing overcrowding problem. The conversion of the Sharber Unit, formerly an underutilized young offender facility, to a space for women at the Pine Grove Provincial Correctional Centre has also alleviated some overcrowding of low-risk inmates. Additionally, the Centre continues to rely on the women's community training residence in Saskatoon for offender reintegration transfers.
- In partnership with the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General, the Ministry continued to implement video links between court and correctional facilities. Modifications were completed at Prince Albert Provincial Court to accommodate offenders from Pine Grove Provincial Correctional Centre for women and Prince Albert Provincial Correctional Centre in making video court appearances. The new portion of the Regina Provincial Correctional Centre has video court capacity, linked to the Regina courthouse, and is currently used for first appearances.
- In partnership with the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General and community stakeholders, the Ministry continued development of a strategy for prevention, intervention and suppression of gang activity. The inter-agency committee overseeing the integrated targeted initiative in Saskatoon developed a comprehensive gang strategy that is based on these three pillars. An independent evaluation of the Saskatoon Gang Strategy is currently being conducted and the final report will be completed in 2009-10.
- The Ministry continued to implement the multi-year Violence Reduction Initiative through: targeting of treatment to high-risk and violent offenders; training on Core Correctional Practices; improved education, employment and activity opportunities for offenders; and implementing a risk assessment tool for domestic assault offenders.
  - Research shows that in adult facilities, more than 74 per cent of offenders are rated as high-risk to re-offend. Furthermore, research also indicates that intensive services with high-risk offenders offer the greatest gains to be achieved. Thus the highest risk, violent offenders continue to be prioritized for rehabilitative interventions.

- Core Correctional Practices training was provided to a total of 374 staff in both Adult Corrections and Young Offenders, for a total of 922 training days.
- Training and certification of staff continued in the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA). Thirty-four staff were trained in 2008-09, bringing the total number of staff and correctional partners trained and certified to 179.
- The Offender Supported Employment Initiative continues to expand through delivery of employment and training programs and employment counselling in the correctional centres.

- CPSP conducted a provincial clinical audit on community safety planning for high-risk and violent offenders who were on a community disposition. The data collection phase is complete and the results are being analyzed. The final report will be completed in 2009-10.

- The Ministry implemented recommendations by the Provincial Auditor pertaining to inmate custody programming, particularly for serious violent offenders. The Ministry is prioritizing the highest-risk offenders for rehabilitation programs.

- CPSP promoted research in effective correctional practices by co-facilitating a corrections research forum among Saskatchewan universities, conducting research and evaluations of rehabilitation programs and strategies, and presenting Saskatchewan research at national conferences. The Research Forum is ongoing in order to exchange and distribute best-practice information and to stimulate research and evaluation of rehabilitation programs and strategies.

- As well, through a partnership with the University of Saskatchewan, planning was begun to undertake an evaluation of the Emotions Management Program and Relationship Skills Program for women at the Pine Grove Provincial Correctional Centre and the Paul Dojack Youth Centre. Through a partnership with the University of Regina, a doctoral student is completing a dissertation that examines the validity of the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment tool in Saskatchewan.

- Adult Corrections delivered a presentation entitled "Program Development Initiatives and Strategies in Saskatchewan Adult Correctional Facilities" at the June 12-14, 2008, Canadian Psychological Association Convention.

- A joint CPSP-FSIN Reintegration Working Group was established with representation from CPSP Institutional and Community Operations, and Tribal Council and First Nation Justice Directors. Co-chaired by the FSIN Just Relations Director and CPSP First Nations and Métis Programs Manager, the working group is developing a reintegration strategy for First Nations offenders that will ensure public safety while using community supports to ensure continuous supervision and rehabilitation of offenders as they are released into the community. The strategy will outline a process for CPSP correctional centres to work with First Nation Justice Committees, Police Management Boards and the local RCMP to develop reintegration plans for individual offenders as they are released into the community.

- The Ministry provided appropriate cultural and reintegration services in community and custody programs, including ongoing Elder participation, through the following:
  - CPSP has cultural coordinators in the Prince Albert, Pine Grove, and Regina Provincial Correctional Centres. The Manager of First Nations and Métis Programs worked closely with the cultural coordinators to assist in the development of culturally relevant programming for offenders while they are in custody. The cultural coordinators worked closely with local First Nations and Métis communities and Elders to provide adequate and appropriate cultural and traditional spiritual services.
  - Custody facilities contracted with Elders/ Cultural Advisors to provide services to offenders in the areas of spiritual guidance, cultural teachings, ceremonies, cultural social events, one-on-one counselling and crisis intervention. First Nations and Métis cultural awareness training is also provided by facility Cultural Coordinators as part of induction training for new employees.
  - In order to ensure that the delivery of the Offender Supported Employment Initiative meets the particular needs of First Nations and Métis people, Adult Corrections adapted facility programming to fit more readily with First Nations and Métis agencies' programs and services.

- In order to develop mechanisms to better connect offenders to training and employment

opportunities, three Regional Offender Employment Committees (Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert) with representatives from Advanced Education, Employment and Labour, Social Services, and CPSP met monthly to discuss employment and training needs for released offenders.

- CPSP worked with other ministries to develop residential and income security services appropriate and effective for CPSP clients. The Offender Supported Employment Initiative partnered with the Ministries of Social Services and Advanced Education, Employment and Labour to share information on income support programs, policies and joint issues.
- CPSP developed partnerships and provided new and enhanced addictions services through contracts for service with five health regions, with service in four adult facilities as follows:
  - Through the Corrections Addictions Initiative, a partnership was developed with five Health Authorities: Regina Qu'Appelle, Prince Albert Parkland, Saskatoon, Sunrise and Prairie North. CPSP has contracted with each of these health regions for one Addictions Worker to provide specialized addictions treatment and interventions in each of the following adult facilities: Regina Provincial Correctional Centre, Prince Albert Provincial Correctional Centre, Pine Grove Provincial Correctional Centre and Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre.
  - As a result of the partnership with the Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region, the Dedicated Substance Abuse Treatment Unit (DSATU) was developed at the Regina Provincial Correctional Centre. This is a five-week intensive treatment unit for offenders in custody with serious substance abuse issues. The DSATU became operational in April 2008. In the first year of operation, 147 offenders were accepted into the DSATU and 133 completed the treatment.
  - There was a general increase in assessment, counselling, treatment groups, relapse prevention, and referrals to inpatient treatment facilities. Some facilities that have never received services now have assessment and one-to-one counselling services.
- Facilities and community programs participated in interagency forums including the Regional Intersectoral Committee. Community Operations continues to be involved in regional intersectoral work. The Regional Directors have leadership roles on the Regional Intersectoral Committees (RICs). Aligning the work of the RICs with Ministry goals remains a priority.
- Work is underway to complete a training curriculum for the Assistant Deputy Directors of Operations (ADDOs) that will address both operational and leadership training. After the training curriculum is completed for the ADDOs, the Ministry will develop a training curriculum for the Assistant Deputy Directors of Programming that will incorporate Core Correctional Practices, Direct Supervision and Leadership. There will be overlap in operational training that will be delivered to both groups.
- Pandemic plans were developed in all adult facilities. Planning teams at each facility continue to update their plans by ordering supplies, distributing information to staff and communicating with their Regional Health Authorities.
- CPSP significantly increased security at its four major correctional centres in 2008-09 by: creating and staffing four security intelligence officer (SIO) positions; establishing a committee to develop SIO program standards; commissioning and receiving an external review of the multiple offender escape from the Regina Provincial Correctional Centre; expanding the use of non-contact visits to the Prince Albert Correctional Centre and the Saskatoon Correctional Centre; expanding institutional clothing to all four adult correctional centres; and expanding video court capability to the Regina Provincial Correctional Centre.
- The Ministry maintained ongoing dialogue with the Ombudsman. Adult Corrections met quarterly with the Ombudsman to discuss issues of mutual concern, and communicate on a regular basis.

Measurement Results

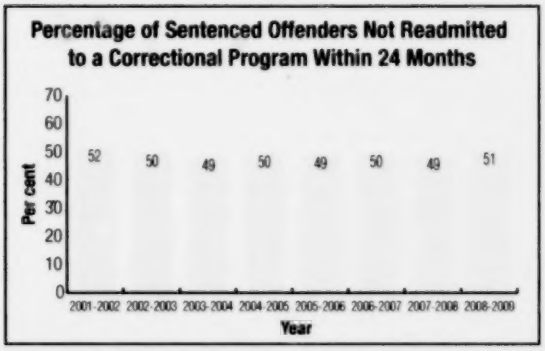
Percentage of sentenced offenders not re-admitted to any adult correctional program within 24 months of completing custody

Research shows that correctional programs that target the needs of offenders and are delivered in a manner that matches the learning style of the offenders can reduce subsequent re-offending behaviour. The percentage of offenders who have completed custody and were not readmitted to any correctional program within 24 months is one indicator of program effectiveness.

Adult Corrections provides services for offenders with sentences of less than two years. The data thus does not include those offenders whose sentences are two years or longer and served in federal correctional facilities.

In 2008-09, the percentage of sentenced offenders not readmitted to any adult correctional program within 24 months of completing custody was 51 per cent. The percentage has remained relatively stable since 2001-02. In adult correctional facilities, more than 74 per cent of offenders are categorized as high-risk to re-offend. At the same time, Saskatchewan's crime rate and, in particular the violent crime rate, remains high. Offender counts in adult facilities have also continued to increase, increasing the pool of high-risk offenders.

These factors all contribute to an environment that presents significant challenges to positively affecting this measure. However, it should be noted that research indicates approximately 80-90 per cent of high-risk offenders re-offend within a two-year period. Thus, the statistics for Saskatchewan need to be viewed in this context.



Source: Adult Corrections Information Management System

Percentage of participants in the First Nations and Métis Cultural Awareness Program who successfully complete the program

This program, formerly known as the *Journey to a Better Lifestyle* program, was revised and renamed in 2006-07. It serves from 100 to 135 offenders annually. Successful completion of the program indicates that participants have taken steps to deal with issues that have contributed to their criminal behaviour. The number of offenders who complete the program may be one indication that criminogenic needs have been addressed and that offending behaviour will be reduced.

Factors that influence the measure include the ability of the Prince Albert Grand Council (PAGC) to facilitate the program, and the number of offenders willing or able to participate in the program. Reasons for unsuccessful completion are not always known, but could include such factors as changes in facilitators, or more offenders being released or transferred.

Because of these factors, the Ministry has a relatively low level of influence over the measure. Nevertheless, the measure provides some indication of the effectiveness of partnerships in delivering effective correctional programming.

The overall high successful completion rates since 2001 suggest that the needs of offenders are generally being addressed through the programming.

2008-09:	89%
2007-08:	94%
2006-07:	95%
2005-06:	88%
2004-05:	92%
2003-04:	90%
2002-03:	80%
2001-02 baseline:	100%

Source: Corrections, Public Safety and Policing Adult Corrections program data

1.2 Young Offender Programs

A continuum of services has been designed to respond to youth offending behaviours and levels of risk. These services include extrajudicial sanctions (programs in which offenders accused of a criminal offence take responsibility for their behaviour by participating in a community-based program), judicial interim release for youth who require supervision in the community while awaiting their court hearings, community supervision, open and secure custody, targeted initiatives focusing on repeat offenders and reintegration programming for high-risk youth exiting custody. Rehabilitative and risk-reduction programs available to sentenced youth include addictions programs, restitution programs, cognitive behavioural programs that target risk factors, violent offender treatment and sex offender treatment. Youth are linked to programs provided by health authorities, school divisions, community-based organizations and employers.

Results

- In 2008-09, Young Offender (YO) Programs supervised an average of 231 youth per day in custody and 1,884 per day in the community.

In 2007-08 these figures were 225 youth per day in custody and 1,979 youth per day in the community.

- The Ministry worked with the Traditional Elders Ministerial Advisory Committee to incorporate Elders' perspectives into Ministry policy and practice. In 2008, the committee met three times to provide advice to the Ministry on issues relating to First Nations and Métis people involved in the justice system.
- CPSP worked with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN) and facility cultural programs to develop a reintegration model for First Nations youth from custody to community. A reintegration model for First Nations youth is currently under development and processes are being created to support First Nations Justice Committees, Police Management Boards and the local RCMP to collaboratively develop reintegration plans for individual offenders as they are released from custody back into the community.
- Young Offender Programs provided appropriate cultural and reintegration services in community and custody programs, including ongoing Elder participation. CPSP worked with First Nations and Métis stakeholders to provide culturally appropriate supports to at-risk youth in the community and youth being released from custody. CPSP has cultural coordinators in all Young Offender facilities. In conjunction with local First Nations and Métis communities and Elders, the Ministry provided support to cultural coordinators in developing culturally relevant programming while offenders are in custody.
- The Ministry continued to advance a residential strategy with emphasis on increasing the number of community homes in First Nations and urban areas currently in need of residential resources. Materials relevant to operating residential homes were updated and recruitment initiatives attracted applicants who are currently under assessment. (The Community Homes Program is for selected young offenders age 12 to 17 to assist youth to move successfully back into society while receiving supervision. The homes are private homes located across the province, and each is designated as a place of open custody. Currently there are eight active community homes in the province.)
- In order to increase the number of First Nations and Métis supervisors in community and custody programs, all custody and community employment opportunities for supervisors were posted simultaneously, providing opportunity for individuals with First Nations and Métis heritage. Workplace diversity committees focused on creating supportive environments for diversity candidates through information and education. Both custody and community operations continued to identify and support First Nations and Métis employees through learning, temporary assignment of higher duties, and training opportunities. CPSP is also developing a training and education package to reduce misconceptions associated with hiring individuals from equity groups.
- In 2008-09 a calendar of training was established for community-based organizations (CBOs) and Young Offender Programs field staff. Training was delivered to a select group of CBOs prioritized by need, and identified by the agencies themselves in consultation with field staff. Training is intended to build the capacity of CBOs to deliver effective correctional programs. Capacity includes having sufficient knowledge and skill to deliver consistent, evidence-based programming, and the ability to establish effective supervisory, accountability and quality assurance structures. Examples of training events for individual agencies and regional groups include: the Restorative Justice Framework; Victim Engagement in the Restorative Process; Community Engagement and Community Justice Committees; and Extrajudicial Sanctions File Management and Data Collection.
- Young Offender Programs continued to implement the multi-year Violence Reduction Initiative (directed at both adult offenders and young offenders) through: targeting of treatment to violent offenders; training in Core Correctional Practices; and improved education, employment and activity opportunities for offenders. As a result, the highest risk, violent offenders are prioritized for rehabilitative interventions. Research indicates that intensive services with high-risk offenders offer the greatest gains to be achieved; thus the Ministry's programs are focused on this risk group. As well, Core Correctional Practices training was provided to 374 staff (Adult Corrections and Young Offenders) for a total of 922 training days.
- CPSP reviewed evidenced-based research, other jurisdictions' policies and practices, current practices and case planning pertaining

to difficult-to-manage young offenders in custody involved in activities such as gangs and street violence. The intent is to decrease misconducts, ensure appropriate treatment services, and decrease future offending. A literature review was completed and safety and security equipment was examined. A final document with a single set of recommendations and an action plan is targeted for completion in 2009-10.

- CPSP developed partnerships and provided new and enhanced addictions services through contracts for service with five health regions, with service in seven youth facilities, as follows:
  - Through the Corrections Addictions Initiative, a partnership was developed with five Health Authorities: Regina Qu'Appelle, Prince Albert Parkland, Saskatoon, Sunrise and Prairie North Health Regions. CPSP contracted with these health regions for one Addictions Worker to provide specialized addictions treatment and interventions in each of the following youth facilities: Orcadia Youth Residence; North Battleford Youth Centre; Drumming Hill Youth Centre; Kilburn Hall; Yarrow Youth Farm; and Prince Albert Youth Residence. Addictions services were already in place at Paul Dojack Youth Centre as the result of an existing partnership with the Regina Qu'Appelle Health Authority.
  - New and enhanced programming includes facilities contracting an addictions worker through the local health authority. This worker provides individual addiction services, and facilitates the "Double Trouble" program to residents. The Double Trouble program is designed for youth involved within the justice system who have a mental health diagnosis, and are harmfully involved in substance misuse. The program has two phases, education and treatment. The goal of the education phase is to increase factual knowledge and to facilitate self-reflection on the effects of substances in different areas of their life. The second phase of the program is relapse prevention, which is available to those youth who want to change their substance use and who have completed the educational component.
  - There has been a generalized increase in assessment, counselling, treatment groups, relapse prevention, and referrals to in-patient treatment facilities.
  - CPSP engaged in discussions with Ministry of Health officials responsible for implementing such programs to assess current program strengths and challenges. A follow-up meeting is scheduled for October 2009.
- In order to enhance the transition of youth from custody to community schools, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, the *Education of Youth in Custody* program was developed. The program provides for a wide range of initiatives through regional custody and education teams that provide high quality educational programs, supports and services to youth in custody to ensure a seamless transition of youth on discharge from custody to community. In 2008-09 a standardized reporting process was established for providing accountability on initiatives funded under this program.
- To better connect offenders to training and employment opportunities, a CPSP/Interministry Offender Supported Employment Steering Committee was established, consisting of senior members from Adult Corrections, Young Offender Programs, Social Services (SS), and Advanced Education, Employment and Labour (AEEL). The goal is to improve training and employment opportunities for adult offenders at the provincial correctional centres, as well as a targeted group of young offenders. Young Offender Programs partners with other provincial and federal government ministries to deliver employment and support programs for young offenders. Three Regional Offender Employment Committees consisting of representatives from AEEL, SS and CPSP met monthly to discuss employment and training needs for released offenders.
- CPSP continued to work with other ministries to develop residential and income security services that are appropriate and effective for CPSP clients. In 2008-09 CPSP provided funding of $178,700 to Quint Youth Lodge in Saskatoon to provide temporary housing to youth at risk. The objective of this program is to provide youth with voluntary and transitional shelter services while linking them to education, training and employment opportunities.
- The Ministry participated in the Provincial Strategy for Individuals with Cognitive Disabilities. CPSP participated in the provincial response for cognitive disabilities through the Interdepartmental Committee on Cognitive Disabilities and regional steering committees. CPSP directed $18,500 in funds provided

through the Committee to support the work of the Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) Support Network of Saskatchewan Inc., an organization that provides information and support to individuals with FASD, their caregivers and the professionals that serve them.

- Facility and community programs staff participated in interagency forums including the Regional Intersectoral Committee (RIC). Facility and community representation occurred in the RIC, Crime Reduction and Gang Strategies, Custody/School Initiative, and High-risk and Violent Offender Initiative. Community program staff also participated in the Regional Intervention Committees (initiative targeting children and youth being exploited through the sex trade) and the Cognitive Disabilities Strategy.

- CPSP worked with the Public Service Commission to develop a set of consistent payroll practices within young offender custody facilities. Additionally, ongoing communication and problem solving were enhanced through:
  - internal workplace staff meetings where new policies were identified, discussed and disseminated;
  - UMC meetings, held according to Collective Bargaining Agreement requirements and new policies, were communicated and discussed at this table;
  - Central Office staff, facility directors and human resource representatives held weekly conference calls to ensure consistency in labour relations issues; and,
  - increased front-line staff participation in YO policy development.

- In order to establish pandemic plans in young offender facilities, in May 2008 the *Pandemic and Infectious Disease Planning Manual* was completed for CPSP custody programs. Each facility established a committee or empowered the Occupational Health and Safety Committee to adapt the overarching plan to their facility. Facilities and regional offices used the arrival of the H1N1 virus as an opportunity to test these plans and make adjustments for the future. The committees are now drawing up plans for their facilities and offices to maintain business continuity in the event of a pandemic.

- To complete the analysis of options and recommendations for North Battleford Youth Centre renovation/reconstruction to replace the Saskatchewan Hospital, the Ministry worked with Government Services to complete a study on the preparation required to continue business in the event of the demolition of the Saskatchewan Hospital. The study contained a number of options to ensure continuity of business. The Ministry has remained in contact with Government Services and Health on the progress of the Saskatchewan Hospital project.

- With regard to the strategic long-term capital plan for aging facilities, a risk analysis on the future capacity of young offender facilities to provide safe and secure custody services for the next 10 to 20 years was completed. The analysis will lead to a feasibility study to review existing facility infrastructure, changes in client profiles, and geographic and volume demand. The intention is to conduct the study in 2009-10.

- A review of safety and security deficiencies was undertaken and the results of an audit during the year identified the priority risks for young offender custody facilities. Priority renovations and equipment purchases will occur during 2009-10.

- CPSP discussed with other ministries and the Children's Advocate Office (CAO) to further "Child First" principles in the province. The CAO introduced a new list of principles in their 2006 report, the *CAO Children and Youth First Principles*. These principles are based on the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1989: Geneva). CPSP and other ministries met with the CAO to establish a common understanding about the implications of implementing these principles. This matter will continue to be reviewed on the interministerial agenda.

- In partnership with the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General, the Ministry conducted a review of extrajudicial sanctions programs for youth and alternative measures programs for adults. The review was completed in the fall of 2008 and the evaluation report (draft) is expected for distribution in the summer of 2009.

Measurement Results

Percentage of youth cases successfully completing extrajudicial sanctions programs

Extrajudicial sanctions are programs in which offenders accused of a criminal offence take responsibility for their behaviour by participating in a community-based program, either at the

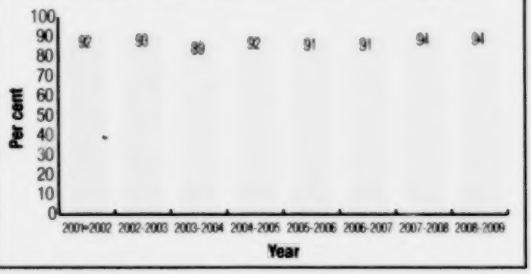
pre-charge or post-charge stage. These programs attempt to balance the needs of victims, the accused, and their communities while ensuring that society is protected. In Saskatchewan, extrajudicial sanctions are specific government-authorized programs designed to operate as an alternative to the traditional court-based system for dealing with crime. Not all referrals to such programming reach agreement. For example, there has to be a willingness on the part of the offender to participate.

While the number of cases measures volume, the percentage of youth successfully completing the program measures the effectiveness of the programs delivered by community-based organizations. Youth that successfully complete the programs will not acquire a criminal record. A high rate of successful completions will result in a reduction in the number of cases going through the court system and victim and community satisfaction in the justice system.

Factors that influence the measure include the ability of the community-based organization to attain meaningful agreements between the victim and offender, the willingness of the offender to participate in the process, and the meaningful participation of community representatives in the process. The Ministry has a low level of influence over this measure.

In 2008-09, 94 per cent of youth participating in extrajudicial sanctions successfully completed the program. The consistently high rate of successful completions demonstrated over the past several years indicate that once offenders are fully engaged in the process, they commit to it and experience a high rate of success.

Percentage of Youth Participants who Successfully Complete the Extrajudicial Sanctions Program



Source: Corrections, Public Safety and Policing, Extrajudicial Sanctions database

2) Policing Services

Policing Services Division maintains public order and safety in Saskatchewan by ensuring that effective policing and private security programs uphold the rule of law and protect the rights of individuals. Policing Services Division's clients include members of the public, municipal police and the RCMP.

Results

- In order to combat gangs and organized crime, in 2008-09 the Ministry provided funding of $920,000 for nine new police resources, located in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, dedicated to targeting organized and serious crime activity in the three cities. Included in this was $785,000 for six half-year positions for a dedicated surveillance unit to work with the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit (CFSEU) and $135,000 for grants to Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert for gang suppression. (Minister's Mandate)
- As part of its commitment to working with other provinces to share resources and develop a coordinated Western Canadian response to protect children from sexual exploitation over the Internet, in 2008-09 the Ministry increased its funding for the Integrated Child Exploitation (ICE) Unit. This initiative was undertaken in 2008-09 with $1.1 million and 11 police officers to establish and staff the provincial Internet Child Exploitation unit. This initiative is a joint effort between the RCMP and municipal police with units established in Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Regina. (Minister's Mandate)
- During 2008-09, the Ministry undertook preliminary analysis of existing gang databases such as the Automated Criminal Intelligence Information System (ACIIS). As a result, Chiefs of Police developed a proposal on the use of ACIIS. This project will provide enhanced intelligence and information on gang members and their activity, for use by both police and corrections in order to combat organized crime and gangs. (Minister's Mandate)
- To further increase public safety and discourage organized crime and gang activities, the Ministry continued to work with the community to implement initiatives to investigate and curtail organized crime and gang activity. To enhance the Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods (SCAN) program, the Ministry implemented a response to the evaluation of SCAN conducted

in 2006-07. In response to the evaluation, the Ministry created a plan to establish additional resources, to enhance the capacity of SCAN in Regina and Saskatoon, that will result in increased capacity to respond to calls for service throughout Saskatchewan, with a particular focus on capacity for the north.

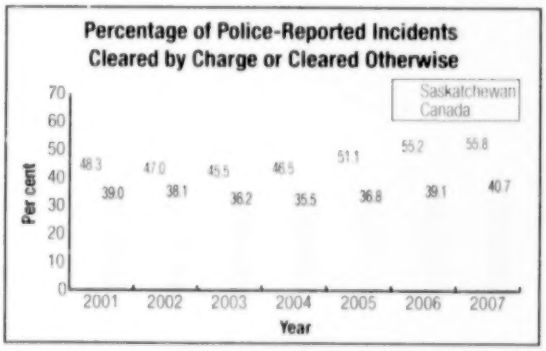
- The Ministry also finalized *The Witness Protection Act*, which formed the basis for the development of the Witness Protection Program. *The Witness Protection Act*, which provides protection services to witnesses and vulnerable individuals who are providing testimony in court against gang and organized crime figures, was drafted and introduced in the Legislature in November 2008. The legislation will come into force in 2009-10. This action supports the Minister's Mandate commitment to combat organized crime and gangs in Saskatchewan.
- Beginning in 2008-09, the Ministry has been engaged with senior police leadership in discussions on the longer term provincial challenges facing policing. These discussions have benefited from the services of a professional facilitator. To date, areas of interest and/or concern include training for police officer recruits, developmental training for supervisors, leadership, and executive development for the most senior ranks within the policing community.
- To improve the police response to and investigation of missing persons cases, the Saskatchewan Police Commission worked with police services and Boards of Police Commissioners to develop a province-wide policy and protocol to standardize receipt of reports and investigations of missing person cases based on the recommendations of the final report of the Partnership Committee on Missing Persons. As well, the Ministry worked to implement other recommendations from the final report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons. The Committee continued its work to implement the recommendations from the report, as well as its work with the RCMP and the Saskatchewan Police Commission on the creation of police policy related to missing persons investigations.
- In 2008-09, $290,000 was provided to the Saskatchewan Police College for capacity-building and curriculum development. This allowed for the hiring of an additional contract faculty staff as well as the ongoing review and adaptation of the curriculum to an adult learning model. (Minister's Mandate)
- As part of the college's commitment to professionalism and excellence, the Saskatchewan Police College contracted with Omnis Program Management to conduct an evaluation of the Recruit Program and Mandatory In-service training courses. This is underway, with a view to making curriculum and delivery changes in 2009-10. This evaluation is in line with the Strategic Plan developed by the Saskatchewan Association of Chiefs of Police and the Saskatchewan Federation of Police Officers.
- The Saskatchewan Police College also developed and delivered a new workshop for instructors, the Adult Learning Workshop. This workshop is being developed into a course and will become mandatory for those instructing at the Police College.
- The Saskatchewan Police College also created an Advisory Board consisting of Chiefs and/or Deputy Chiefs of the contributing Police Services. They will provide advice on the implementation of the Strategic Plan.
- In 2008-09 three applications for advice were received by the Public Disclosure Committee, one in each of May, November and February. Police services throughout Saskatchewan continue to exercise discretion in bringing applications to the committee only in the case of offenders who pose a serious risk to members of the community in which they live or work, thus ensuring that disclosure attracts significant public notice when made.
- There are 34 Community Tripartite Agreement (CTAs) and one seven-member, self-administered police service, the File Hills First Nations Police Service. The CTAs involve 131.5 RCMP officers serving 52 First Nations covering 78 per cent of the on-reserve population. Training has been provided to Police Management Boards from the existing CTAs to strengthen their capacity to assist the police. In 2008-09 the Ministry initiated a review of Saskatchewan CTAs to examine the effectiveness of the current policing agreements in the province. It will examine the level and quality of police services provided to First Nations communities and the assistance being provided by the partners to the agreements.

- The Saskatchewan Police Aboriginal Recruiting Committee (SPARC) is creating a comprehensive recruitment model that recognizes that retention is critical if recruitment efforts directed at Aboriginal people in police service are to be successful.
- During the 2008-09 fiscal year, the Registrar of the Private Investigator and Security Guard program issued 102 business licenses, and 3,570 individual employee licenses including 990 temporary licenses to persons waiting to complete the course and pass the exam. The office administered 838 exams.
- In 2008-09 the Vehicle Impoundment against Sexual Exploitation (VISE) program had a total of 94 vehicle seizures. This has been the most active year since the program was implemented in 2002. The total seizures included 55 in Saskatoon, 31 in Regina and eight in Prince Albert.
- The Prostitution Offender Intervention Program (POIP), commonly referred to as "John School" ran courses in April, October, November and February in both Regina and Saskatoon, with a total of 75 people attending the program.

Measurement Results

Percentage of police-reported incidents cleared by charge or cleared otherwise

The proportion of incidents that are cleared by charge or otherwise (clearance rate) is generally accepted as an important measure of effective policing. Clearance rates indicate the proportion of incidents that have been solved. "Clearance by charge" means a suspect has been identified and a charge laid. "Clearance otherwise" means a suspect has been identified and no charge laid for a variety of reasons (e.g., complainant refuses to testify). Investigations for more serious or complex crimes may take longer to complete.



Source: *CCJS: Crime Statistics, Canada, Provinces and Territories 1997-2007*

3) Public Safety

3.1 Protection and Emergency Services (PES)

This area is responsible for coordinating overall provincial emergency planning, training, and response operations for the safety of Saskatchewan residents and the protection of property and the environment before, during and after an emergency or disaster. It is comprised of the following areas of programs and services: the Saskatchewan Emergency Management Organization, Public Safety and Sask911, and Building and Fire Safety (including the Office of the Fire Commissioner, which provides Saskatchewan's fire services with leadership, certification, technical advice and fire safety services.) PES also administers the Provincial Disaster Assistance Program (PDAP), which provides financial assistance to communities and individuals who incur substantial loss or damage to essential, uninsurable property caused by specific natural disasters.

Results

- To ensure that Saskatchewan is an active participant in interprovincial Western Canadian partnerships that concern a joint approach to emergency management, in 2008-09 the Ministry pursued work in the area of emergency management and response at the provincial, national and international levels. Specifically, Canadian jurisdictions agreed to establish a national public alerting system, have advanced a critical infrastructure strategy to protect infrastructure, and are developing a radio interoperability framework with Western Canadian provinces and the northern U.S. states. (Minister's Mandate)

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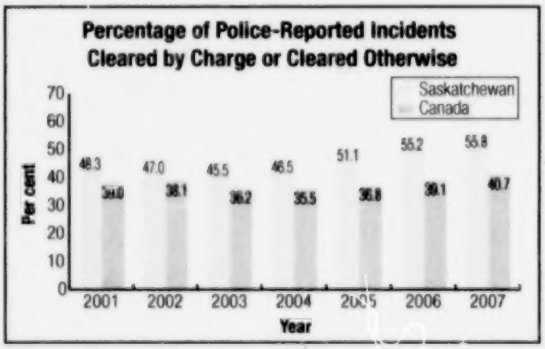

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- The Ministry continued to support the needs of communities facing emergencies through direct on-site advice, management of issues, and resources when necessary, through the following:
  - Provided on-site support to communities experiencing forest fires, such as Stoney Rapids and Sandy Bay.
  - Responded to municipalities in north-central Saskatchewan facing the impact of flooding conditions.
  - Provided local support in severe incidents, such as the Nipawin gas explosion, April 2008.
  - Implemented protocols in the 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) to ensure early notification of provincial ministries as well as providing a more direct contact link between municipal emergency services and CPSP.
- The Ministry also participated in ongoing meetings and consultations with stakeholders to inform them of emergency management practices and programs and to assist them in effectively developing and integrating emergency management into their organizations.
- Regarding plans to implement in three regions a regional public safety-based model (including emergency management, the fire service and other public safety providers as identified by the community), the plans on regionalization of protective services submitted by two groups were presented to the Public Safety Review Committee (PSRC). This was to assist the committee with their work and to help advance the plans provincially under a common framework. A recommendation to develop regional support programs and to remove barriers to regional emergency response was included in a draft report developed by the PSRC.
- To further the implementation of the public safety telecommunications system "Phase 4" in co-operation with public safety users and RCMP/SaskPower, radio equipment for Phase 4 was received, processed and sent to radio sites in the north. RCMP technicians are currently working on the equipment. Phase 4 is on schedule and will be operational in late 2010.
- The Ministry developed a telecommunications user group for public safety and public service users input. The terms of reference for the user group were established and approved. Participants on the user group include all stakeholders who will be using the new radio system, including CPSP. Participants have been contacted and the user group is scheduled to meet again in 2009-10.
- Work continued on the development of a public safety strategy for First Nations including emergency management and other public safety organizations as identified by the First Nations community. The PSRC established by the Minister includes representation from the First Nations emergency management community. The PSRC has developed recommendations that clearly outline the need for universality of emergency response programs for all municipalities and First Nations communities. The representative from the First Nations emergency management community has agreed to participate in programs developed through the PSRC process. Protection and Emergency Services met with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and is developing a longer term Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that will address the federal/provincial relationship for emergency response in Saskatchewan. This will be an extension of the current Memorandum of Understanding that is in place for emergency operations in northern Saskatchewan.
- CPSP continued its work to develop a comprehensive public education strategy including 9-1-1, police, fire and Emergency Medical Services (EMS). The PSRC final report will also include recommendations that will address public education and will continue to provide input from stakeholders and municipal leaders.
- The Ministry also continued to follow up on its 2006-07 initiatives in fire safety to determine what additional measures may be needed as a result of the assessment of *The Fire Prevention Act, 1992* and the roles of the Office of the Fire Commissioner and local authorities in fire safety. The work of the PSRC has informed the review of *The Fire Prevention Act, 1992*.
- In 2008-09, the Provincial Disaster Assistance Program (PDAP) processed 1,626 payments for the disaster years 2005, 2006 and 2007, for a total payout of $15,866,048.
- The Ministry supported the preparedness of government ministries for emergencies through planning, training and workshops. PES offered various training courses at basic and

advanced levels. These sessions were offered to staff in Regina and Saskatoon in classroom format as well as to various committees and conference groups. PES also provided ongoing support to ministries and crowns through in-house consultations, training and awareness sessions (e.g. emergency management and pandemic awareness), and facilitated requests from ministries and crowns to review/update emergency management plans and programs.

- CPSP developed baseline data and performance measures to track the amount of training and the number of emergency plans across government.
- In order to implement a cyclical strategy for the continuous review and updating of provincial, ministry and crown agency emergency plans, CPSP supported ministries and crowns in ensuring plans are reviewed annually or as required (gap analysis).
- The Ministry supported the integration of a provincial regional emergency management framework across government stakeholders. This was accomplished through: participation in the development of the "*Emergency Management Framework*" executive summary; providing assistance in the development of the provincial Concept of Operations document, required for an effective provincial response to any major disaster; and developing templates, planning and exercise guides and other reference materials for ministries and crowns.
- CPSP continued to work at the national and interprovincial levels on linking emergency management initiatives across different levels of government and jurisdictions. The Ministry worked closely with the Province of Alberta to develop consistent strategies when dealing with critical infrastructure. Representatives also participated on a number of national working groups including: Critical Infrastructure, Prevention/Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, Recovery, National Training, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) and Public Alerting. As well, the Branch participated in the recent Dirty Bomb Cross Border Exercise in Coutts, Alberta. (This is an explosive device with radioactive material.) This provided a training opportunity to improve plans.
- In order to coordinate provincial work on establishing a framework on critical infrastructure for the province with a national strategy on critical infrastructure:
  - Established a Critical Infrastructure Advisory Network (CIAN) to implement the framework that was laid out in the Provincial Critical Infrastructure Strategy. There are 25 members participating in this group, including Crown agencies, security officials, municipal representatives from Saskatoon and Regina, and private business.
  - In conjunction with the RCMP and Public Safety Canada (Saskatchewan Office), offered a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) workshop for more than 120 businesses that use such systems. This workshop focused specifically on threats to their critical infrastructure.
  - Worked with the Privacy Commissioner to ensure that information is handled in an appropriate and protected fashion.
- The Ministry continued development of the geomatics communications system to improve provincial situational awareness of events as they evolve. The Sask911 map was field tested, clearly showing that the ability to have dynamic connections with Ministry partners is possible. The system to allow live data to be received (which populates the Sask911 map and allows evaluation and critical decision-making for emergency management planning) was activated. Live data has been received from the Saskatchewan Research Council, the Ministry of Environment and the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority.
- Employee health, safety and security were enhanced by identifying both individual and work group needs and developing plans for addressing those needs. Protection and Emergency Services supplied staff with necessary personal protective equipment for field and office operations and continues to address personal and group needs in the work environment as required.
- CPSP promoted the application of the "National Building Code" and *The Uniform Building and Accessibility Standards Act* for the construction of safe, healthy, habitable buildings throughout Saskatchewan. Building Standards addressed this by: delivering presentations to code users, municipalities, other government agencies, special interest groups, students, industry and others; responding to inquiries; issuing building official licenses; and reviewing and approving municipal building bylaws.

- As part of its commitment to provide free home security devices and home safety audits to low-income seniors and seniors who have been victims of crime, in 2008-09 the Ministry undertook research into possible models, pilot sites and potential clientele, and developed a program model. (Minister's Mandate)

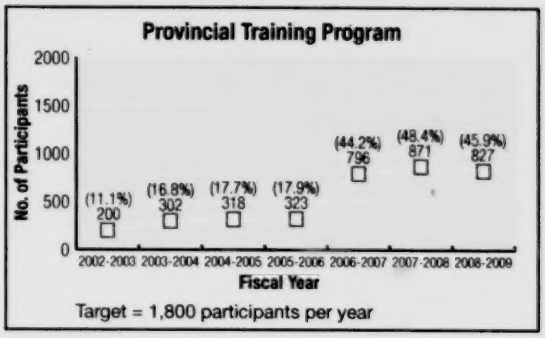
Measurement Results

Number of participants in emergency management training under the Provincial Training Program

The Emergency Management Training Program provides training in the core essentials of an Emergency Management Framework through courses such as development of an emergency plan, operation of an emergency operating centre and elements of a community evacuation. The higher number of both people trained and the level of training is an indication that municipalities, through their local officials, are increasing their emergency management capabilities.

There is a direct relationship between the number of participants and the level of preparedness at the community level. Municipalities that invest in training and development of their emergency management programs are typically better equipped to prepare for and respond to disasters within their community. Local officials and coordinators are able to generally provide a more effective response when required. This may include activation of an updated Emergency Plan, opening a local Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), or implementation of a Communications Plan. This enhanced self-reliance results in improved public safety, a reduction in damage to property and critical infrastructure and enhanced protection of the environment.

The target for training each year is 1,800 participants. This figure is a general estimate of the amount of training that would provide an adequate level of emergency management sustainability in communities. This training is ongoing because there is a high rate of turnover and attrition in communities each year.



Source: Protection and Emergency Services monthly statistics

Number of fire services certificates issued in Saskatchewan during the fiscal year

This measurement continues to be one indicator of progress for 2008-09. The Ministry recognizes the importance of having qualified personnel deliver building and fire safety services across the province. As a result, the Ministry offers and promotes certification and licensing of both fire service personnel and building officials. The rigorous testing and evaluation of these candidates by the Building and Fire Safety Unit leads ultimately to validating and issuing credentials to personnel according to recognized professional development standards. This certification results in a high quality of services, thereby ensuring that proper building and fire safety codes, standards and regulations are being met. The Ministry has moderate influence over this measure because it is a demand-driven system.

The significantly lower number of certificates issued in 2007-08 was due to the fact that the Ministry was undergoing the normal process of re-accreditation with the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) at that time and was unable to issue certificates during that entire process.

2008-09:	282
2007-08:	73
2006-07:	191
2005-06:	129
2004-05	167
2003-04 (Baseline):	337

Source: Protection and Emergency Services monthly statistics

Number of building officials licences issued in Saskatchewan during the fiscal year

While local authorities have the primary responsibility for providing a safe environment

for their residents related to building code enforcement, the Ministry has a role to play in the development of appropriate standards and codes and in supporting municipalities to enforce those codes through such measures as training.

The number of licences issued for building officials provides one indication of how government and its municipal partners are working together to ensure public safety related to building standards. The Ministry has a moderate degree of influence over this measure. To date there are 187 licensed building officials in Saskatchewan. Of that number, 142 are licensed as Class 1; 21 as Class 2; and 24 as Class 3.

In 2008-09, the number of building officials licences issued was 44. This was lower than in previous years due to a change in the way data is reported. Previously, all licences issued (including renewals) were counted, but in 2008-09 only new licences were counted.

2008-09:	44
2007-08:	79
2006-07:	76
2005-06:	70
2004-05:	44
2003-04 baseline:	68

Source: Protection and Emergency Services monthly statistics

3.2 Licensing and Inspections

This Branch preserves public safety through regulatory and enforcement programs related to boilers and pressure vessels used in commercial, industrial, residential and institutional sectors within the province. Programs focus on the commercial, institutional and industrial sectors of the province and are operated on a fee-for-service basis. The Branch also administers elevator and amusement ride safety programs, boiler and pressure vessel safety programs and licensing programs for contractors and individuals who perform gas and electrical installations.

Results

- Licensing and Inspections staff contributed to and participated in national and international standards development for boilers, pressure vessels, elevators and amusement rides, through the Canadian Standards Association (CSA), National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors (NBBI) and American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) technical committees for codes adopted under provincial legislation:
  - CSA B51 – Boiler, Pressure Vessel and Pressure Piping Code
  - CSA B52 – Mechanical Refrigeration Code
  - CSA B44 – Elevator Safety Code
  - Association of Chief Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors (ACI)
  - Association of Chief Inspectors Technical Committee
  - Standardization of Power Engineers Examinations Committee
  - National Public Safety Advisory Committee
- The Branch continued to participate as an advisory committee member on the industry committee reviewing how government regulates gas installations and licensing.
- Ongoing research was conducted related to amendments to *The Amusement Ride Safety Regulations* to update the adopted Code edition and incorporate further exemptions.
- The Ministry processed and issued 2,157 electrical contractor and journeyman electrician licences and 1,039 gas contractor and gas fitter licences.
- The Ministry completed 276 amusement ride inspections, 2,369 inspections of elevating devices, and registered 150 new installation designs.
- As well, the Ministry completed 8,006 inspections of boilers and pressure vessels, registered 1,389 new designs, issued 4,108 boiler operator licences, managed 789 welder tests, and issued 122 certificates for manufacturing pressure equipment.

Measurement Results

Number of reported elevator and amusement ride incidents

Elevating devices are in widespread operation throughout the province. Passenger elevators, freight elevators, escalators, and ski lifts provide significant convenience to the public at large. Amusement ride devices are in widespread operation throughout the province at fairs and exhibitions during the summer months. Amusement ride safety initiatives establish and enforce technical safety standards to minimize the potential hazards associated with the transportation and movement of people by complex electrical and mechanical equipment. The measure of incidents in these areas will inform the Ministry on safety standards in the areas of government inspection. In this case, "incidents"

refer to serious or potentially serious incidents due to operator error, undetectable deterioration of equipment and unpredictable influences.

The factors that influence the potential for incidents related to elevators fall within two distinct areas. The first factor is mechanical failure of the components of an elevator and the effectiveness of installed safety devices in response to a malfunction. The second factor is human intervention on the part of the passenger. The Ministry's influence is primarily associated with the first factor through its licensing and inspection programs. Inspections focused on the installed safety devices to ensure functionality in the event that there is a mechanical or electrical malfunction. The Ministry has limited influence in the second area beyond public education, such as through posted signage and inspections undertaken.

Four elevating device incidents, including one amusement ride incident, were reported to the Ministry and were investigated. There were no injuries reported but the amusement ride incident resulted in a call to a fire service to rescue a rider from a ferris wheel.

2008-09:	4
2007-08:	9
2006-07:	7
2005-06:	8
2004-05:	1
2003-04:	3
2002-03 baseline:	4

Source: Corrections, Public Safety and Policing, Licensing and Inspections monthly statistics

Number of reported incidents for boilers and pressure vessels

Licensing and Inspections provides public protection through establishing and enforcing technical safety standards related to the manufacture, installation and operation of complex pressure equipment in widespread use in all commercial, industrial and institutional sectors within the province. The measure of serious incidents informs the Ministry on the safety of communities as it pertains to government-inspected boilers and pressure vessels. In this case, "incidents" refer to serious or potentially serious incidents due to operator error, undetectable deterioration of equipment and unpredictable influences such as component or material defects, process fluid contamination, system upsets, and weather conditions.

The factors that influence the potential for incidents to occur are related to the design and manufacture, installation practices, and operation and maintenance of the pressure equipment. The Ministry reduces the risks associated with operating pressure equipment through evaluation and registration of designs, licensing of manufacturers, installers and operators, licensing and management of companies to self-inspect, and performance of inspection programs. Periodic inspection of in-service pressure vessels provides a monitoring process for how effective an owner is in maintaining the pressure equipment and installed safety devices.

In 2008-09 there were two reported incidents for boilers and pressure vessels. While the overall goal is to have no incidents occur, the very low occurrence of incidents is a good outcome and one that suggests that safety enforcement is being appropriately applied.

2008-09:	2
2007-08:	4
2006-07:	1
2005-06:	1
2004-05:	1
2003-04:	1
2002-03 baseline:	6

Source: Corrections, Public Safety and Policing, Licensing and Inspections monthly statistics

Percentage of licensed pressure equipment inspected through a quality management program

Government inspectors are required to perform periodic inspections of operating boilers and pressure vessels within the province. A satisfactory inspection certificate as a result of the government inspection is required for the owner to maintain a licence for operation.

A Quality Management System is a licensed program that provides a pressure equipment owner with the opportunity to establish a documented inspection program and employ qualified inspection personnel in order to perform recognized periodic inspections on the equipment they own under government licensing and audit oversight. This measure assesses the proportion of owner inspections, thus documenting the shift from government to private inspections. It also assesses the administration of a core regulatory component of an effective public safety program through government – industry partnerships.

Because the Quality Management System is a new approach, it will take time to establish long-term data.

Source: Corrections, Public Safety and Policing, Licensing and Inspections monthly statistics

4) Corporate Services

4.1 Financial Services

This area provides a broad range of services to the Ministry including financial planning and management, administrative services, accountability, asset management and administration of agreements, among others.

Results

- In order to enhance Ministry capacity, awareness and accountability of financial and administrative accountability, the Ministry:
  - Continued enhancement of its capacity with the expanded use of Purchase Cards in 2008-09 with total transaction value of $6.5 million for more than 14,400 transactions, a 48.6 per cent increase in transaction value over the previous year;
  - Provided strategic financial leadership in budget, forecasting and asset management;
  - Provided professional technical advice and support, including a comptrollership function to develop, implement and oversee financial programs and accountability; and,
  - Continued work on the development and implementation of Ministry-wide policies to ensure the adequate awareness and safeguarding of assets and financial accountability. Presentations were delivered to managers to reinforce the responsibility to safeguard assets and public funds.
- The Ministry continued to advance the strategic long-term capital and information technology and information management plans through linking the budget and financial plan to strategic policy and program priorities. Strategic budget planning continued to evolve, consistent with government direction, mandate and priorities. The annual management plan was developed to identify funding variances and opportunities to address program and Ministry priorities, furthering the effective use of resources. The Branch also prepared the strategic plan for information technology and information management and monitored progress.
- To address areas of health, safety and security within all work environments, in addition to major capital initiatives, funding was allocated to a number of projects across the province, including security fence upgrades at the Saskatoon Provincial and Pine Grove correctional centres, security and surveillance equipment upgrades at the Prince Albert and North Battleford provincial correctional centres and other priority health, safety and security renovations and leasehold improvements for adult and youth programs. The Branch also provided leadership in capital asset management, reporting and accounting.

4.2 Human Resources

Human Resources provides a range of services to the Ministry on behalf of the Public Service Commission, including payroll and employee administration, organizational and employee effectiveness, and a variety of human resource services and programs such as labour relations, recruitment and retention.

Results

- Developed and implemented Ministry leadership development strategies as follows:
  - Leadership and management competencies were reviewed and revised for the Saskatchewan Public Service and strategies to reflect the new competencies were revised.
  - Continued to develop ten employees as potential future leaders through its formal succession management development program. Participants piloted the leadership and management competency assessment tool that is new to Executive Government. In addition, they have attended formal and informal training and received one or more developmental assignments working in a management or special assignment area in order to enhance their leadership and management competencies.
  - With regard to training, 50 supervisors and managers completed the Public Service Management Fundamentals workshops. Ten

participants have attended the University of Saskatchewan Leadership Development Program; 31 facilitators have been trained to deliver the "Culture of Privacy" workshops; 140 corrections workers were trained in Direct Supervision for the new Regina Provincial Correctional Centre; and 11 Ministry managers have attended the University of Regina Johnson Shoyama Graduate School workshops.

- Strategies to support recruitment and retention for hard-to-recruit positions and/or locations were researched, developed and implemented. This included:
  - Staff attending career fairs and public speaking engagements, interfacing with approximately 6,000 students and community members to promote a career in the Ministry;
  - Staff attending career events and hiring summer and practicum students in shortage areas, such as nurses, social workers and engineers, as well as training more than 40 employees as ambassadors for public speaking and career events. The Ministry Northern Recruitment and Retention Committee identified issues specific to the North and undertook research to address the issues;
  - Sponsoring a graduate intern from the University of Regina's Masters of Public Administration Program to assist with shortages in the policy area; and
  - Hiring licensed practical nurses to supplement some nursing duties, thus reducing the impact of nursing shortages.
- To enhance the Ministry's diversity strategies, the Ministry developed a senior management diversity working group and was also represented on the Public Service Diversity Task Force that includes all ministries. Both groups have researched diversity best practices and reviewed past, current and future opportunities in order to establish an enhanced strategic direction for diversity.
- A First Nations and Métis Cultural Awareness training seminar was delivered for out-of-scope employees, including the Minister, Deputy Minister and senior managers.
- Implemented an employee recognition program by completing research and a literature review to determine best practices in developing an effective and meaningful Ministry employee recognition program.
- Enhanced employee health, safety and security by identifying both individual and work group needs and developing plans for addressing those needs. The Ministry Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) Council (co-chaired by a representative from CPSP management and a representative from the union) identified training for occupational health and safety committees as a high priority in order to equip committees with current skills and knowledge to effectively fulfill their roles. A two-day educational conference provided training to 96 committee members in areas such as respectful workplace and healthy environments, critical incident stress management, work and life balance, developing a culture of safety and infectious diseases.
- Continued to implement the OH&S Council work plan, including *Action on Wellness*. An action plan was developed by the Ministry Occupational Health and Safety Council and implemented to address training needs for occupational health and safety committee members across the Ministry, to update policies, such as the violence in the workplace policy, developing baseline recording of health and safety statistics and implementing workplace wellness events. The Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) policy was updated and CISM team members and coordinators received training on the updated policy. Finally, the Ministry updated its violence in the workplace policy and work units updated their workplace violence plans.
- To adhere to the established guidelines in addressing employee complaints, the Ministry continued to follow established processes and guidelines for employee complaints as provided in *The Occupational Health and Safety Act* and Regulations, the Collective Bargaining Agreement, the Public Service Anti-Harassment Policy and additional legislation as required.
- Ministry employees continued to participate in wellness events and access wellness information. The *Ministry Wellness Challenge* program promoted participation in workplace wellness. Wellness information was delivered through workshops or on-line in areas such as ergonomics, workplace allergens, respectful workplace, infectious disease education and healthy approaches to living with shift work.

Wellness information was provided to Ministry employees on the Ministry intranet site and included an on-line wellness library, policy information, and Occupational Health and Safety Council minutes.

Measurement Results

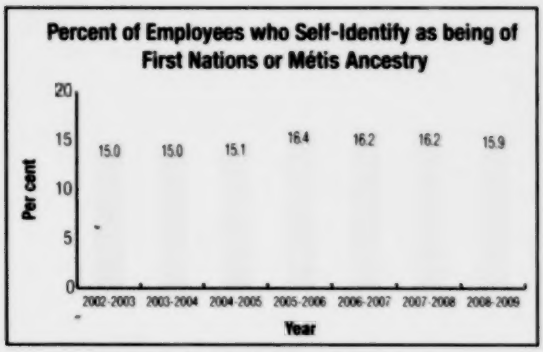
Percentage of CPSP employees who self-identify as being of First Nations or Métis ancestry

Aboriginal people represent approximately 15 per cent of the population in Saskatchewan, but are significantly over-represented in the criminal justice system (between 70-80 per cent of people in custody are of Aboriginal ancestry).

One way of helping ensure that correctional programs respect the cultural and spiritual needs of First Nations and Métis clients is to have correctional staff who are of First Nations or Métis ancestry.

In 2008-09, 15.9 per cent of CPSP employees who self-identified are of First Nations and Métis ancestry. Although the percentage decreased from the previous years, CPSP's First Nations and Métis employee numbers grew by 18 employees during 2008-09. However, the CPSP total workforce size increased by 150 employees over that period and thus the percentage of First Nations and Métis employees as a proportion of the total Ministry workforce decreased slightly.

In 2008-09, CPSP began the revitalization of a strategic direction for diversity, including enhancement of employment equity hiring. It is hoped that initiatives, such as this, will result in increased numbers for First Nations and Métis employees in future years.



Source: Public Service Commission

4.3 Information Management and Technology

As part of shared services, this area provides a range of information management and technology support services to CPSP and the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General. Some of the areas of service include strategic information management and technology and support for execution, records management, access to information, privacy of personal information, and business continuity planning.

Results

- The Culture of Privacy project was initiated in February 2007 with the goal of creating a level of appreciation in all employees of the Ministry regarding the privacy of personal health information of clients and fellow employees. In 2008-09, facilitators from all branches were identified and brought together to develop the material for a workshop for all staff. A booklet was created and printed that will be distributed to all staff during the workshops. A booklet was also prepared to be distributed to our many third parties who work with the Ministry in the delivery of programs.
- The Criminal Justice Information Management System (CJIMS) is a project whose ultimate objective is to provide a common system that will: support the operation of the criminal justice system in Saskatchewan; provide data to inform planning and evaluation; and meet the province's obligations with respect to the provision of data to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) unit of Statistics Canada. The Ministry is working in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General on this project. In 2008-09, a project director was hired, business analysts were contracted and subject matter experts were identified. This project team is working on the development of a business case to be completed by the summer of 2009.
- The Staff Workforce Scheduling (SWS) project was initiated in 2007-08 to provide the technology to change the way information is distributed throughout the Ministry on two levels. First, custody staff will have quick access to meaningful information regarding workforce scheduling and operations, thus creating a safer and more secure work environment. Second, managers will be able to use real-time technology to identify and control province-wide labour-related budget issues, including

staff funding shortfalls and cost drivers to help manage overtime.

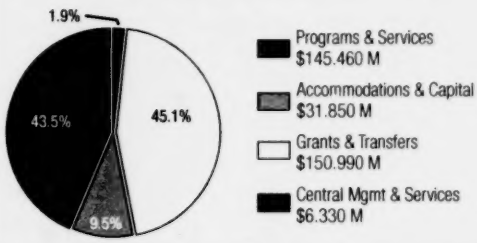
- The SWS project was initiated with the development of a business case and the request for funding for the following two years. In August 2008 the Ministry acquired a project manager who led the development of detailed requirements for the system and the preparation of the Request for Proposals. In March 2009, the Ministry acquired a commercial product to support staff scheduling for Adult Corrections and the Young Offender programs. Implementation of the product in the first facilities (North Battleford Youth Centre and Drumming Hill youth facility) is scheduled for September of 2009.

2008-09 Financial Overview

Expenditures

The original CPSP appropriation budget for 2008-09 was $314.159 million (expense budget of $291.878 million). Actual appropriated expenditures were $334.63 million, an increase of $20.471 million over the original budget. This increase was mainly attributed to the costs associated with estimated eligible claims under the Provincial Disaster Assistance Program, increased number of inmates in Adult Corrections, additional costs to fund the technology services with the Information Technology Office, and the change in cash flow required for capital projects. The Ministry received $20.846 million in supplementary estimates to fund the above-mentioned additional fiscal expenditures.

2008-09 Actual Expenditures by Category - $334.63M (Based on Original Budget)



Revenues

The Ministry's original revenue budget for 2008-09 was $27.166 million. This mainly consists of $8.931 million in revenue from the federal government for cost-shared programs, $14.06 million for reimbursement from municipal governments for policing services, and $3.662 million from licensing, permits and other fees. CPSP actual revenue for the year was $50.116 million, exceeding the budget by $22.95 million. The increase was mainly attributed to federal reimbursement under the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangement for eligible claims under the Provincial Disaster Assistance Program (PDAP).

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs)

The Ministry's FTE budget for 2008-09 was 1,962.0 FTEs. Actual FTE utilization was 2,020.3 FTEs, an increase of 58.3 FTEs over the base allocation. The increase is mainly related to backfill for in-scope entitlements, overtime and secondments. Because correctional services must be provided on a 24 hours a day/seven days a week basis, when an employee is away from work he/she must be replaced.

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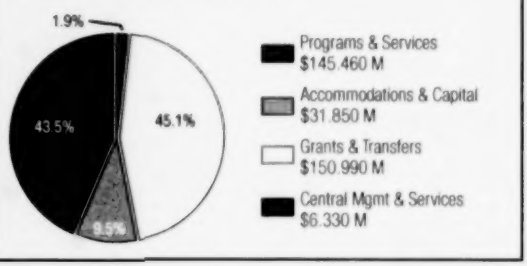

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2008-09 Financial Results

Summary of Expenditures

Actual and budgeted expenditures by sub-vote and program are detailed in the following table. Variance explanations are provided for amounts greater than $300,000 and statutory items.

In thousands of dollars

Original Estimates	2007-08 Actual Expenditure (Restated)	2008-09 Original Estimates	2008-09 Actual Expenditure	Variance Over/ (Under)	
Central Management and Services	**$ 15,532**	**$ 18,908**	**$ 19,101**	**$ 193**	
Minister's Salary (Statutory)	0	43	43	0	
Executive Management	983	1,618	1,808	190	
Central Services	4,911	3,348	5,248	1,900	1
Accommodation Services	9,638	13,899	12,002	(1,897)	2
Adult Corrections	**82,881**	**85,638**	**94,580**	**8,942**	
Adult Corrections Facilities	67,502	69,800	77,551	7,751	3
Community Training Residences	2,315	2,292	2,370	78	
Community Operations	11,007	11,492	11,837	345	4
Program Support	2,078	2,014	2,816	802	5
Correctional Facilities Industries Revolving Fund – Subsidy	40	40	40	0	
Correctional Facilities Industries Revolving Fund – Statutory - Net Expense (Recovery)	(61)	0	(34)	(34)	6
Young Offender Programs	**46,233**	**47,257**	**48,280**	**1,023**	
Young Offender Facilities	28,736	27,366	29,663	2,297	7
Community and Alternative Measures	6,213	6,004	6,250	246	
Program Support	1,816	1,815	1,926	111	
Regional Services	9,468	12,072	10,441	(1,631)	8
Public Safety	**41,491**	**12,647**	**26,170**	**13,523**	
Protection and Emergency Services	2,954	3,012	2,928	(84)	
Provincial Disaster Assistance Program	31,378	550	14,485	13,935	9
Joint Emergency Preparedness Program	193	666	349	(317)	10
Licensing and Inspection Services	2,703	3,119	3,221	102	
Emergency Management Initiatives	4,263	5,300	5,187	(113)	
Major Capital Projects	**30,064**	**21,041**	**18,677**	**(2,364)**	
Regina Provincial Correctional Centre	27,651	7,572	6,783	(789)	11
Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre	1,043	2,120	4,232	2,112	12
Provincial Telecommunication	1,370	11,349	7,662	(3,687)	13
Policing Services	**120,642**	**128,668**	**127,823**	**(845)**	
Program Support	2,085	700	777	77	
Police Programs	6,825	9,277	9,434	157	
Saskatchewan Police Commission	969	1,170	1,150	(20)	
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	110,763	117,521	116,462	(1,059)	14
Total Appropriation	**$ 336,843**	**$ 314,159**	**$ 334,630**	**$ 20,471**	15
Capital Acquisitions	(31,703)	(22,521)	(19,848)	2,673	
Net Amortization	277	240	301	61	
Total Expense	**305,417**	**291,878**	**315,083**	**23,205**	

Explanations of Major Variances
(for variances greater than $300,000)

1. Information Technology Office and privacy framework training
2. Delays in occupancy of new space
3. Increased inmate counts in adult custody facilities
4. Increased staffing to address community caseloads
5. Program needs to support security requirements in adult corrections
6. Transfer to the General Revenue Fund
7. Budgeted for under Young Offender Regional Services
8. Actual expenditures charged to Young Offender Facilities
9. Eligible claims for uninsurable losses under the Provincial Disaster Assistance Program
10. Delay in new initiatives programming
11. Budget adjusted to match actual costs of approved capital project
12. Budget adjusted to match actual costs of approved capital project
13. Budget adjusted to match actual costs of approved capital project – no change in overall project cost
14. RCMP policing contract actual costs
15. Funding provided in supplementary estimates

(Final numbers subject to Public Accounts and Provincial Audit verification)

Revenues

Corrections, Public Safety and Policing collects revenue related to the registration, licensing and inspection of boilers and pressure vessels, elevators and amusement rides. CPSP licenses engineers who operate this equipment. The Ministry also licenses journeymen, employers and contractors in the electrical and gas trades.

CPSP collects revenue from cost-sharing claims with the Government of Canada and other levels of government including revenue related to municipal policing costs. These agreements relate to the provision of policing services, adult and youth correctional programming, and emergency management services.

All revenue collected is deposited to the General Revenue Fund. A summary of the Ministry's actual 2008-09 revenue is compared to the original budget. Variance explanations are provided for amounts greater than $75,000.

Summary of Original Budget and Actual

(in thousands of dollars)

Revenue Category	2008-09 Original Budget	2008-09 Actual	Variance Over/ (Under)	
Other Enterprise and Funds	$ 402	$ 311	$ (91)	1
Fines	15	1	(14)	
Licences and Permits	3,066	3,295	229	2
Sales, Services and Service Fees	596	685	89	3
Transfers from Other Governments	14,060	13,393	(667)	4
Other Miscellaneous Revenue	96	2,670	2,574	5
Other Federal/Provincial Agreements	8,931	29,761	20,830	6
TOTAL	**$ 27,166**	**$ 50,116**	**$ 22,950**	

Explanations of Major Variances
(for variances greater than $75,000)

Based on Original Budget

1. Reduced expenditures for reimbursement from the Sask911 Account
2. Increase in licences and permits issued
3. Change in Licensing and Inspections client utilization
4. Revised cost recovery under the municipal cost redistribution for RCMP policing services.
5. Adjustment to prior period accruals for Provincial Disaster Assistance Program (PDAP)
6. Federal reimbursement under the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangement for eligible claims under PDAP

For More Information

Revolving Funds

The Ministry is responsible for managing and operating the Correctional Facilities Industries Revolving Fund (PRISM Industries). Further information on this fund is available in Appendix C.

This report provides information about both our accomplishments and our future plans. If you have any questions or comments, or would like additional copies of this report, we invite you to call (306) 787-7872.

Or contact:

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Communications and Public Education Branch
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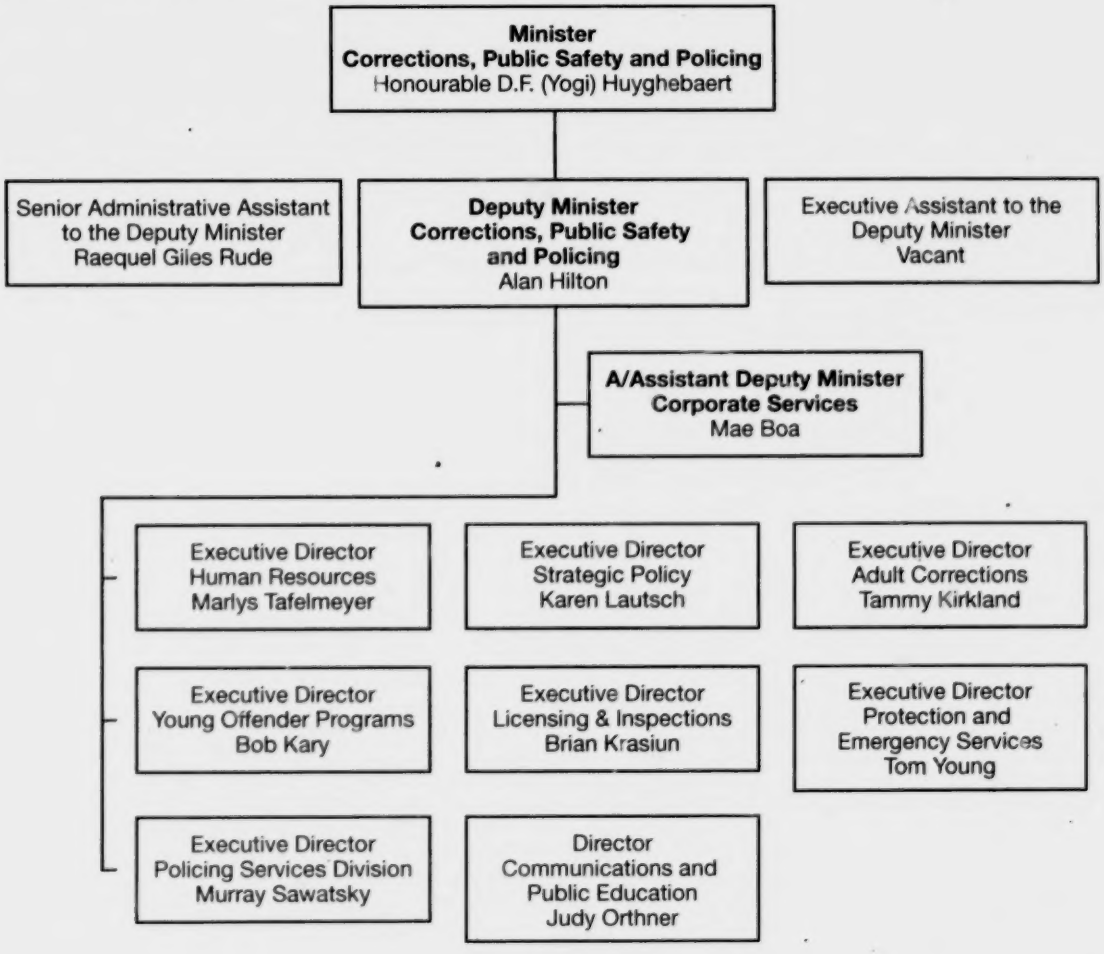
Or send us an email through the Ministry of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing website:
www.cpsp.gov.sk.ca

Appendices

Appendix A: Organizational Chart



Appendix B: Acts and Regulations

CPSP administers the following provincial and federal legislation.

1) Adult Corrections

- The *Criminal Code* (Canada)
- *The Correctional Services Act*
- *Correctional Services Administration, Discipline and Security Regulations*
- *Correctional Services Trust Account Regulations*
- The *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (Canada)
- The *Prisons and Reformatories Act* (Canada)

2) Young Offender Programs

- *The Youth Justice Administration Act*
- The *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (Canada)
- *The Residential Services Act*
- The *Criminal Code* (Canada)
- *The Summary Offences Procedures Act*

3) Protection and Emergency Services

- *The Emergency 911 System Act*
- *The Public Safety Answering Point Regulations*
- *The Emergency Planning Act*
- *The Provincial Disaster Assistance Program Regulations, 1993*
- *Emergency Services Telecommunication Program Regulations*
- *The Fire Prevention Act, 1992*
- *The Saskatchewan Fire Code Regulations*
- *The Fire Insurance Fees and Reporting Regulations*
- *Uniform Building and Accessibility Standards Act*
- *Building and Accessibility Standards Administration Regulations*
- *Uniform Building and Accessibility Standards Regulations*

4) Licensing and Inspections

- *The Amusement Ride Safety Act*
- *The Amusement Ride Safety Regulations*
- *The Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act, 1999*
- *The Boiler and Pressure Vessel Regulations*
- *The Electrical Licensing Act*
- *The Electrical Contractor's Guarantee Bond Regulations, 1988*
- *The Electrical Licensing Exemption Regulations*
- *The Electrical Licensing Fees Regulations*
- *The Gas Licensing Act*
- *The Gas Licensing Regulations*
- *The Passenger and Freight Elevator Act*
- *The Passenger and Freight Elevator Regulations, 2003*

5) Policing Services

- *The Police Act, 1990*
- *Municipal Police Clothing and Rank Regulations, 1991*
- *Municipal Police Training Regulations, 1991*
- *Municipal Police Equipment Regulations, 1991*
- *Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991*
- *Municipal Police Recruiting Regulations, 1991*
- *Municipal Police Report Forms and Filing System Regulations, 1991*
- *Police Regulations*
- *The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act, 1997*
- *Private Investigators and Security Guards Regulations, 2000*
- *The Public Disclosure Act*

- *Public Disclosure Regulations*
- *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*
- *Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Regulations*
- *The Traffic Safety Act*, Part XV, Division 3
- *Vehicle Impoundment (Public Order) Regulations, 2007*
- *The Police and Peace Officers' Memorial Day Act*
- *The Seizure of Criminal Property Act*
- *The Criminal Enterprise Suppression Act*
- *The Witness Protection Act*

Appendix C: Revolving Fund Revenue Disclosure

The Corrections Facilities Industries Revolving Fund operates under the authority of section 53 of *The Correctional Services Act*. The purpose of the Revolving Fund is to rehabilitate inmates by operating work programs intended to provide practical and marketable work skills for inmates and to provide a revenue source to reduce the costs of inmate programming.

PRISM Industries operates in a manner similar to that of private sector shops where quality products, full workdays, waste reduction, efficiency, and inventory control are business decisions. The long-term financial targets of the fund are in accordance with the Revolving Fund concept of break-even management.

The Revolving Fund collects revenue from the sale of manufactured items on behalf of the Government. All revenue collected is deposited to the General Revenue Fund (GRF).

The following table compares budget and actual summary information.

(in thousands of dollars)

Revenue Category	Budget	Actual	Variance Over/ (Under)	
Revenue	**$ 548**	**$ 513**	**$ (35)**	1
Expenditures				
Cost of Goods Sold	481	468	(13)	
Gross Profit (Loss)	**67**	**45**	**(22)**	
Overhead Expenses	55	11	(44)	2
Surplus from Operations	12	34	22	
Other Income	0	0		
Subsidy from GRF	40	40	0	
Annual Surplus	**$ 52**	**$ 74**	**$ 22**	

Note: Final numbers subject to Public Accounts and Provincial Audit verification.

Explanations of Major Variances

1. Decrease in sales
2. Decrease due to staff vacancy

Audited financial statements are available at www.gov.sk.ca/finance/paccts/paccts4/compendium/toc.htm

Appendix D: Contact Information

For further information on the programs and services provided by the Ministry of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing described in this document, please contact the following:

Adult Corrections	787-8958
Young Offender Programs	787-5699
Policing Services	787-6518
Licensing and Inspections	787-1443
Protection and Emergency Services	787-8568
Communications and Public Education	787-7872
Corporate Services	787-8633
Information Management	787-9512
Strategic Policy	787-6585
Human Resources	787-8901

Appendix E: Definition of Technical Terms and Acronyms

GENERAL

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs): This is a measure determining the staff complement for the Ministry.

Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM): Teams of corrections workers, police officers or fire fighters and their medical staff who are available to respond to fellow emergency responders exposed to stressful situations.

Criminal Justice Information Management System (CJIMS): A new integrated information system to support Saskatchewan's criminal justice system. This system will replace the stand-alone court system used by Justice, and the old systems used by Corrections and Young Offenders.

Community-Based Organizations (CBOs): Operations run by community organizations that are contracted by government to administer programs on its behalf.

PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

Classes of Building Officials Licences:

Class 1 - Complete plan reviews and inspections of residential buildings that contain one or two dwelling units.

Class 2 - Complete plan reviews and inspections of buildings covered by Class 1 and buildings within the scope of Part 9 of the Code. (Part 9 buildings are 3 storeys or less in building height, having a building area not exceeding 600 m^2 consisting of residential, business and personal services, mercantile, and medium and low hazard industrial occupancies.)

Class 3 - Complete plan reviews and inspections of buildings covered by Class 1 and 2 and buildings that are within the scope of Part 3. (Part 3 buildings are all buildings classified as assembly, care or detention, or high hazard industrial occupancies, and all buildings exceeding 600 m^2 in building area or exceeding 3 storeys in building height.)

Disaster Financial Assistance Agreement (DFAA): The purpose of the DFAA is to assist provinces with the costs of dealing with a disaster where those costs would otherwise place a significant burden on the provincial economy and would exceed what they might reasonably be expected to fully bear on their own. This program cost shares provincial expenditures incurred due to responding and restoring from natural disasters that meet the criteria outlined in the program.

***The Emergency 9-1-1 System Act*:** This Act contains legislative provisions for the Province to operate Saskatchewan's Emergency 9-1-1 system.

***The Fire Prevention Act*:** An Act respecting fire prevention. The FPA allows adoption of the National Fire Code of Canada (NFC) as the minimum standard for fire safe operation and maintenance of buildings. Public safety is achieved through consistent application of fire safety standards.

Provincial Disaster Assistance Program (PDAP): This program provides financial assistance to communities and individuals who incur substantial loss or damage to essential, uninsurable property caused by specific natural disasters.

Provincial Public Safety Telecommunications Network (PPSTN): A project led by CPSP to consolidate all users of public safety telecommunications onto a single system hosted by SaskPower and the RCMP. Its public brand is known as ***Sask E-Comm***.

Public Safety Review Committee (PSRC): A committee of representatives of Saskatchewan's fire service, emergency responders, building officials and representatives from the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association (SUMA) and the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities (SARM), was asked to review the public safety environment within Saskatchewan to identify common public safety issues of the stakeholder community and to make appropriate recommendations to address those issues.

***The Uniform Building and Accessibility Standards Act* (UBAS):** The UBAS is an Act respecting building and accessibility standards and provides for the inspection of buildings. Through regulations, the UBAS allows Saskatchewan to adopt the National Building Code of Canada (NBC) as the minimum standard of construction across the province.

CORRECTIONS

Adult Corrections

Acceptable Bed Space: Acceptable bed space defined by CPSP is a single cell occupied by a single offender, which gives the offender privacy, safety and appropriate security.

Average Daily Count: The average number of offenders who are incarcerated in the province's secure custody correctional centres each day.

Bail: Security (usually a sum of money) exchanged for the release of an arrested person as a guarantee of that person's appearance for trial.

Cell Extraction Team (CET): A team of specially trained corrections workers who respond to incidents such as high-security escorts and removing an inmate from their cell.

Community Corrections: Offenders on probation and serving conditional sentences live in the community and can access community resources. This allows them to be involved with appropriate programs and services for counselling, job search, substance abuse treatment, etc.

Community Service Order Program: This program provides judges with a further sentencing alternative, where "paying for a crime" by conducting community service work is appropriate.

Community Training Residences (CTRs): Offenders who are completing their sentences and are preparing for reintegration back into the community can apply to serve the remainder of their sentence in a "Community Training Residence," sometimes known as a "halfway house." Men's CTRs are located in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, and a women's CTR is located in Saskatoon.

Conditional Sentence: A sentence served in the community, instead of jail. The sentence usually has strict conditions, including a curfew.

***Changing Face of Corrections*:** A cross-jurisdictional study of corrections services across provinces and territories in Canada.

***Correctional Services Act*:** This Act provides the legislative authority for the Province to administer Saskatchewan's correctional system. It is intended for amendments to the Act to be brought forward in the spring 2010 legislative session. These amendments will reflect recommendations from the External Investigation Team Report into the escape from the Regina Correctional Centre, and the Government's response.

Dynamic Security: Security measures followed in a secure correctional facility that combine supervision of offenders with case management by corrections workers. The relationships developed through the corrections worker/offender case management structure increase security, as well as add to opportunities for offenders to learn appropriate behaviours to reduce re-offending.

Intensive Probation/Electronic Monitoring Program: The courts may order electronic monitoring as a unique condition of a court order. The monitor is an electronic device attached to the offender's ankle, which allows officials to ensure adherence to curfew restrictions. The target group for electronic monitoring is those offenders who would normally receive a sentence of incarceration or who would be placed on remand, but are determined to be safely supervised in the community.

Enhanced Bail Supervision Program: This program helps divert offenders from remand custody by providing increased community supervision for individuals who would otherwise be on remand. Participation in this program is by court order.

Emergency Response Team (ERT): A team of specially-trained corrections workers who are called on to diffuse potentially dangerous incidents in a correctional centre.

Fine Option Program: This program provides work placements in the community for offenders as an alternative to paying their fines or being incarcerated.

Healing Lodge: CPSP partners with the Prince Albert Grand Council in delivering a Healing Lodge program for First Nations and Métis offenders. Offenders must apply to the program, and as part of acceptance, must meet eligibility criteria that include public safety.

Least Restrictive Measures: If the government enacts a law that restricts personal liberty (i.e. incarceration in a custody facility), it must employ the least restrictive measures possible to achieve its goals.

Lockdown: A security measure that allows for confinement of the entire inmate population to their cells. The lockdown continues for as long as a substantial threat persists or for a reasonable period of time needed to conclude an investigation.

Probation: A penalty a judge gives that provides for the offender to follow certain conditions for a specified period of time. The offender has been convicted of the offence, but the sentence is suspended and the offender is released on a supervised probation order. An offender can

receive probation as a sentence with no reporting conditions at all.

Remand: Offenders who pose a safety risk or a flight risk are remanded to custody in a correctional centre until their court matters are completed.

Rule of Law: A state of order to which everyone must conform. Additionally, it can be the principle that no one is above the law and everyone must answer to it.

Security Intelligence Officer (SIO): Corrections workers who are responsible for intelligence gathering, preventative security measures and gang management issues in correctional centres.

Static Security: The system of electronic doors, fences and equipment used for security inside correctional facilities.

Therapeutic Courts: Courts that provide an alternative to traditional court processes through emphasis on treatment to address the underlying cause of the criminal behaviour. Some examples are domestic violence courts and drug courts.

Traditional Elders Ministerial Advisory Committee: One of the challenges of the justice system is the over-representation of First Nations and Métis offenders. This is a Committee of First Nations elders who provide their input into provision of appropriate programs and services to meet cultural needs of offenders.

Two for One Sentence: The practice by the courts to order two days for every one day an offender has served on remand while awaiting court matters.

Unit Confinement: Confinement of inmates on a specific unit as a security measure for as long as a threat exists or for the time required to complete an investigation.

Young Offender Programs

Extrajudicial Sanctions: This is a voluntary program that uses victim/offender mediation and community justice forums as ways of providing certain youth with the opportunity to take responsibility for their unlawful behaviour without requiring them to go through the formal Youth Court process.

Closed Custody: This secure custody is ordered by the Youth Court Judge when the youth is assessed as posing a potential risk to community safety or when the youth has a history of breaching facility rules. In closed custody, access to the community is removed or restricted for a period of time.

Community Based Orders: These include probation, deferred custody, community supervision and conditional supervision. Young persons placed on these orders are supervised according to their assessed level or risk to re-offend.

Judicial Interim Release: This program provides intensive supervision and support to youth in the community between the time of arrest and their first court appearance, between court appearances, and/or while awaiting the outcome of their case.

Open Custody: This type of custody is ordered by the Youth Court Judge when the youth is assessed as able to be managed safely in the community. Open custody consists of several small residential facilities, along with a province-wide network of community homes.

Saskatchewan Young Offender Case Activity Management System (SYOCAMS): The computerized system used by Young Offenders to input and monitor young offenders' sentence information.

***Youth Criminal Justice Act*:** Federal legislation that enables criminal charges for youth 12 to 17, and that describes legal provisions for their supervision.

POLICING SERVICES

Community Tripartite Agreement (CTA): An agreement between CPSP, Public Safety Canada and Saskatchewan First Nations communities to provide RCMP policing services to First Nations communities.

Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit (CFSEU): A specialized unit that works to combat organized crime and gangs and includes members of the RCMP and municipal police services.

Conductive Energy Devices (CEDs): Commonly known as Tasers, these devices are used to deter offenders in specific situations.

Future of Policing: An initiative to create a long-term strategy for Government's role in providing policing services to the province. It involves discussions and decisions by representatives of the policing community, including representatives

from the Saskatchewan Association of Chiefs of Police and the RCMP.

Internet Child Exploitation (ICE) Unit: A unit of specialized municipal police officers and RCMP members who work to rid the Internet of child predators.

Peacekeepers: These are unarmed individuals who are hired and paid by First Nations communities to provide general security guard functions and night patrols. Peacekeepers are used as a means for improving community safety and police-community relations in First Nations communities.

***Police Act*:** Legislation determining the Province's responsibility for provision of police service. Amendments to the Act have been contemplated for the spring 2010 legislative session, and are proposed to include revisions related to discipline, governance and administrative changes.

Provincial Police Service Agreement (PPSA): This agreement establishes the terms by which the RCMP provides provincial police service in Saskatchewan. This agreement is between CPSP and the federal department, Public Safety Canada.

RCMP Back-Up Policy: A policy put in place by the RCMP to ensure that individual members have a second member backing them up during potentially dangerous situations. CPSP provides funding to the RCMP for the costs of members being available for back-up.

Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods (SCAN): Under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*, the Province has the jurisdiction to target and, if necessary, shut down residential and commercial buildings used for illegal activities such as grow ops, prostitution and drug dealing. The Policing Division's SCAN Unit enforces the provisions of the Act.

VISE Program (Vehicle Impoundment Against Sexual Exploitation): This program enables police to reduce traffic in stroll areas of the community by seizing the vehicles used by sex trade consumers in committing prostitution offences.

Western Canada Gang Member Database: A database developed by Criminal Intelligence Services Saskatchewan (CISS), which is part of the RCMP's operations in this province, to share intelligence about organized crime and gang members across jurisdictions.

LICENSING AND INSPECTIONS

Acceptance Inspection: An initial inspection performed by an inspector of the work of installation, alteration or repair.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME): A society for engineers known for setting technical safety codes and standards for mechanical devices such as boilers, pressure vessels and elevating devices.

Amusement Ride: A device or combination of devices designed to entertain or amuse people by physically moving them including coaster or flume rides and go-karts.

Boiler: A pressure vessel in which water is heated and may generate steam at a pressure above the surrounding atmospheric pressure. The hot water or steam is used for various processes or heating applications.

Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Board: A board appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council consisting of individuals knowledgeable with the design, operation or maintenance of pressure equipment for the purpose of hearing appeals and advising the Minister on matters concerning *The Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act, 1999*.

Elevating Device: An apparatus, appliance or device used for lifting or lowering persons or material from one permanent level, floor or landing to another. These include elevators, escalators, personnel hoists and lifts for persons with physical disabilities.

***Gas Licensing and Electrical Licensing Act*:** This legislation sets out requirements for contractors and for individuals seeking to be licensed as journeyperson gasfitters and electricians.

Passenger Ropeway: An elevating device transporting passengers from one level to another including chair-lifts, T-bar lifts and rope tows commonly used at ski hill operations.

Power Engineer: An individual certified to supervise, directly operate or to be in immediate charge of a boiler that requires legislated operator attendance.

Pressure Vessel: A closed container designed to hold gases or liquids at a pressure different from the surrounding atmospheric pressure. The pressure differential is potentially dangerous and many fatal accidents have occurred in the history of their development and operations. As a result,

their design, manufacture and operation are regulated by engineering authorities backed up by laws.

Quality Management System (QMS): A Quality Management System provides a pressure equipment owner with the opportunity to establish a documented inspection program and employ qualified inspection personnel in order to perform recognized periodic inspections upon the equipment they own under government licensing and audit oversight.